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TUESDAY 4 DECEMBER 1979 JEDDAH 15 MOHARRAM 1400 A.H.

FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

U.S. hostages still under threat of trial

IRAN, Dec. 3 (AP) — The Shah's from New York to Texas brought new to put the American hostages on trial in the dollar as the currency for the oil medium of payment and instead use a of strong currencies.

Iran Radio announced the Revolutionary Council has set up a center for national ation to carry out Khomeini's orders to a people's army ready for battle t America.

Iran also said Iran will ask the Organ- of Petroleum Exporting Countries to on the dollar as the currency for the oil medium of payment and instead use a of strong currencies.

Iran Minister Sadegh Ghorbadeh said ah's flight Sunday from a New York al to an air force base outside San to was part of "a plot against our tion. If the United States decides to

continue the crisis ... the trial of the spies here will begin."

"If the Shah leaves the United States for another country, we will try the hostages," said a spokesman for the students holding the 50 Americans who Sunday began their fifth week of captivity in the U.S. Embassy.

The students also said that one of the hostages had confessed to being a CIA spy, and that Charge d'Affaires L. Bruce Laingen and two senior aides being held separately at the foreign ministry were "proved to be" spies and must be guarded carefully.

The Shah arrived in the United States from Mexico Oct. 22. He underwent treatment for cancer and gallstones in New York and is to recuperate for an indefinite period in Texas.

Egypt has offered the Shah asylum, and Egyptian officials said they believed the deposed monarch was likely to remain in the United States for several more weeks. U.S. officials said nothing about the Shah's eventual destination.

The U.N. Security Council scheduled another session on the U.S.-Iranian crisis Monday afternoon. During the first two sessions Saturday and Sunday all speakers condemned the taking of the hostages and called for their release.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said he expected a resolution now being drafted to be adopted by mid-week. U.S. Ambassador Donald McHenry predicted action by the council Monday or Tuesday.

The Iranians are boycotting the session, contending the meeting has been stacked in advance in favor of the United States, but they said they would send a low-ranking administrative officer to the United Nations.

Waldheim called this a "positive development," adding, "I think we would be aware of the fact that there is a difference between what is said publicly and what they tell us in talks and negotiations we have with them."

McHenry said he had "seen the suggestion of some kind of commission to examine the grievances of Iran. In principle I think no one has any objection to that, but it can't be a condition for the release of the hostages."

The referendum to approve Iran's new Islamic constitution went into its second and last day Monday, with sluggish voting in most areas after what authorities described as a "very good" turnout Sunday.

The result is expected to be an overwhelming "Yes," in the straightforward non-secret yes or no balloting, despite the boycott of the referendum by some groups.

The state-run radio continues to devote all its broadcasts to special programs urging the people to vote yes. The radio stressed instructions by Khomeini and other religious leaders that a yes vote is the sacred duty of all Iranians.

Khomeini will be automatically confirmed as the absolute political leader of Iran for life under the constitution. Leftist and moderate political parties boycotted the referendum, charging the powers granted to the religious hierarchy are dictatorial.

Some ethnic minorities, the Kurds, Turkomans, Baluchis and Arabs boycotted it too because the constitution includes no provisions meeting their demands for autonomy.



MESSAGE FOR CARTER: A young Iranian demonstrator outside the U.S. embassy in Tehran, where armed students held 49 American hostages, carries a sign calling President Carter a donkey. At least she got the symbol of his party right.

PLO would quit fight in return for own state

By Youssef Azme

LONDON, Dec. 3 (R) — A senior Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader said Monday Palestinians would use peaceful means to achieve their aim of a secular democratic state in what is now Israel if they are allowed to set up a mini-state of their own alongside.

This most unequivocal statement of PLO willingness to abandon its armed fight against Israel in return for a Palestinian state was made by PLO foreign relations committee chairman Khaled Hassan at a seminar here on the status of Jerusalem.

"To underline our good intentions, we said let us have a mini-state as long as we have the democratic right to work for the unity of Palestine by peaceful means."

Hassan was apparently referring to proposals that a Palestinian state be created in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, occupied by Israel since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. The

PLO had hitherto accepted the idea without giving up the right to continue its war against Israel. Israel has so far only accepted the principle of Palestinian self-rule in these territories.

Hassan, speaking at the opening session of the seminar called by the Islamic Council for Europe to publicize Arab demands for the return of Jerusalem to Arab rule, said Palestinians were willing to accept the stay in historic Palestine of the Jews who had flocked there from around the world.

"We are willing to share our land with those who have suffered persecution in Europe... to live in peace in a democratic state, all equal before the law," he said.

Hassan said that if the Palestinians created a mini-state of their own, they would try to get the Israelis to shed their Zionism, which he equated with religious persecution.

But if Israel continued to reject Palestinian aspirations, they would fight for their rights as Britain fought to liberate the world from Nazi tyranny during world war II, he added.

West Bank goes on strike

RAMALLAH, West Bank, Dec. 3 (R) — Palestinian students demonstrated Monday in West Bank towns against Israel's plan to deport a prominent Palestinian leader. Merchants observed a general strike and high school students took to the streets shouting anti-Israeli slogans.

They were protesting against the Israeli authorities' decision to banish Mayor Bassam Shakaa of Nablus, the biggest town of the West Bank. He has been in prison for the past two weeks awaiting the results of his appeal

against the deportation.

A military appeals board is expected to give its recommendation to the West Bank military government on whether to go ahead with the deportation.

Military government sources said the findings of the appeals board might not be made public for some days. They said the military governor would consider the recommendations carefully before submitting them, together with his own recommendations, to the minister of defense.

Panel talks set in Caracas after OPEC conference

DHAHRAN, Dec. 3 (Agencies) — Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said Monday that OPEC states have still to agree on a long-term strategy for the organization.

After chairing a two-day meeting of the group's Strategy Committee here, he said the panel will hold another round of meetings in Caracas, Venezuela later this month after the OPEC ministerial conference Dec. 17.

At a press conference after the panel concluded its two-day session, Yamani did not disclose the substance of a report on OPEC strategies drawn up by a subcommittee of expert economists and other financial specialists.

But he said their report deals with the price structure for oil, future pricing methods for OPEC, and relations with developing countries and also with the industrialized states.

He said no recommendations were made on those topics at the meeting here, nor were members of the committee likely to come to any conclusions at their meeting in Caracas.

But he said members of the committee were in accord on the need for the organization to provide special help to developing states.

And he added that the organization will have to undertake additional efforts to promote dialogue with the industrialized states.

Meanwhile, in reporting on the meeting, Al-Riyadh Monday quoted a senior Iraqi official as saying that oil ministers meeting in Caracas should not approve sharp increases in the price of oil because such a move would upset the world economy and hit hard at developing states.

The two-day Strategy Committee meeting was attended by the oil minister of Iraq, Iran, Venezuela and Kuwait.

The Saudi Press Agency reported that Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al-Khalifa Al-Sabah, Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Humberto Calderon Berti and Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar all returned home late Monday. They were seen off at the airport by Sheikh Yamani.

Meanwhile, Arab countries that supply the West with more than three-quarters of its oil meet in Kuwait Tuesday for what informed sources said will be a review of pricing and production policy and relations with the industrialized world.

The nine active members of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) may also discuss the question of a dialogue with the European Economic Community (EEC).

OAPEC's official bulletin Monday warned that the industrialized nations must seek to understand Arab political issues as the price for further cooperation.

Seven of the OAPEC members also belong

to the OPEC. Countries belonging to both OAPEC and OPEC are Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. OAPEC also includes Syria and Bahrain. Egypt was suspended as a member after it signed a peace agreement with Israel.

The OAPEC countries possess more than half the world's proven, recoverable oil reserves.

The OAPEC bulletin criticized what it said is a Western campaign to lay the blame for the world's economic troubles at the door of the oil producing countries, and particularly Arab countries.

Khaled sends greetings to Sheikh Zayed

RIYADH, Dec. 3 (SPA) — King Khaled Monday cabled his greetings to Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahayan, the president of the United Arab Emirates, on his country's national day.

He said: "In the name of the Saudi people and government and on my personal behalf, I wish you health and happiness and the people of the UAE further prosperity and success."

Meanwhile, King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd have separately cabled their thanks to Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman for his cable in which he conveyed the support of the residents, and tribal and bedouin chiefs of Riyadh and its vicinity to the King.

Prince Salman said the subjects all appreciated the way the Mecca incident was being handled and said they were ready to give away their lives in defense of their government and nation.

Security forces in progress on mosque's siege

RIYADH, Dec. 3 (SPA) — Security forces were in control of a large section of the basement of Grand Mosque in Mecca, Interior Minister Prince Naif said Monday.

In a statement to the Saudi Press Agency the minister said "most of the mosque's basement," where Muslim renegades are holed up, "came under the control of the security forces Monday night."

He added that "control of the whole basement is in progress."

Jerusalem: Violence in the city of peace increases

By Agthug Max

Jerusalem, Dec. 3 (AP) — A police goes up in flames. Traffic is chaotically ed, screaming demonstrators throw eggs at cars. Religious zealots beat up a ing rabbi from a rival sect.

his Jew-against-Jew violence in salem is on the increase, says Mayor dy Kollek, blaming Prime Minister ahlem Begin's government for failing to ck the disorder.

When it's okay for one group to throw es, then it becomes okay for any group," lek says in a pointed reference to the orities' inability to keep religious extem- from stoning passing cars, even though disruptions have been a weekly occur- for more than a year.

Violent demonstrations against Israeli apation are common among Palestinians e occupied West Bank. But Jerusalem's ,000 Palestinians, who do not recognize ef's 1967 annexation of the city and who nsider themselves under occupation, o the streets as well.

Although four Israelis have been killed and e than 100 wounded in anti-occupation e in Jerusalem this year, Kollek believes rism is "imported" from the West Bank. f's a different story among the 300,00 s in the city and for the special interest

groups who come to the capital to show their displeasure with government policy.

Riots erupted in five underprivileged neighborhoods in mid-November after the government announced sharp price increases on basic foods. A police car was set ablaze, one policeman's jaw was shattered by a stone and black smoke from burning tires wafted over the city.

Kollek blames the government for much of the discontent, saying Begin is ignoring city problems like housing while financing grand settlement plans in the West Bank.

Israeli war wounded occupied a treasury building earlier this year and blocked traffic to protest a cutback in government aid. Late last year Jewish settlers from occupied Arab territories, distressed at Israel's agreement to evacuate all of Sinai in the peace treaty with Egypt, paralyzed much of Jerusalem with a tractor parade.

"We realize people want to demonstrate against the government, but we cannot accept the fact that all these groups disregard the law and create chaos," says Kollek.

"The demonstrators have to remember that Jerusalem is special and we have to protect it."

The worst offenders are the 90,000 Jews of various ultra-orthodox communities, who sometimes unite in religious disputes with secular Jews but who often break into open

war among themselves.

For more than a year religious Jews have stoned cars passing near a religious section of the city on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath when traveling is forbidden by ancient Jewish law. The orthodox say the traffic disrupts their Sabbath peace and offends religious sensibilities.

On Saturday afternoons last summer the secular Jews of Ramot — who say the only safe access to their hilltop suburb is through the religious quarter — squared off against religious Jews on opposite sides of the road like rival fans at a football game. They jeered, cursed, shouted obscenities over the heads of the helmeted riot police, then often broke into pitched rock-throwing battles.

Few persons have been arrested in these disorders, and Kollek's political opponent of Begin's conservative government, charged at a recent news conference that the government was condoning lawlessness.

Political reasons, Kollek says, are behind the reluctance of the police to take firm action against West Bank settlers or religious extremists. A key member of Begin's governing coalition is the extremist Religious Party, whose leader, Yosef Burg, is minister of interior in charge of police.

In late October the ultra-orthodox Mea Shearim quarter, built like a 19th century European ghetto, exploded in what one

Israeli reporter compared to a gang war.

Disturbances were touched off when one group decided to accept government funds for Yeshivot, or religious schools. More zealous sects, who deny Israel's legitimacy and believe a Jewish state can exist only after the coming of the Messiah, fought that decision with thug tactics.

"Hit teams" were brought from Tel Aviv's Bnei Brag religious district, a venerated rabbi was beaten with lead pipes, and Mea Shearim for a few weeks was like a stone jungle of patrols armed with sticks.

Palestinian-Jewish violence also exists of recent incidents of Arabs stoning or beating Jews, one was attributed to the same political unrest that often sweeps through the West Bank, says Kollek aide Rafi Davara.

Following an investigation, Davara said Palestinians in one suburb stoned Jews because they objected to their narrow streets being used as race courses. In another case, young Palestinians beat up smaller Jewish children because the Arabs were cut off by a fence from a municipal playground, Davara said.

"It is surprising that there has been so little violence by the Arabs, with everything that goes on in the West Bank," Davara said. "But here in Jerusalem, it is we Jews who are teaching the Arabs how to throw stones and to burn."

Dollar sinks to record low against mark

FRANKFURT, Dec. 3 (AP) — The U.S. dollar tumbled to an historic low against the West German mark Monday amid fears the crisis over Iran might engulf the Middle East.

At mid-day, the dollar was fixed at 1.7076 marks, nearly three pennings below Friday's level. Monday's level shattered the previous low of 1.7285 marks set on Oct. 30, 1978.

The Deutsche Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, bought \$ 21 million at the fixing in hopes of slowing the dollar's slide.

Traders pointed to weekend violence against the U.S. embassy in Tripoli, Libya and the Monday bombing of a branch of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., in Frankfurt as adding to the climate of uncertainty.

Morgan Guaranty went to court in Essen last week to obtain an order freezing Iran's share of the Krupp Industrial Group as part of its claim against a loan now in default.

One dealer said the Frankfurt bombing could lead to a wave of terrorism against U.S. facilities in Western Europe.

In Tokyo, the dollar declined against the Japanese yen Monday, closing at 248.85 yen. Dealers said the dollar was "under pressure all day." The American currency's previous Tokyo closing rate had been 249.475 yen.

The price of gold, an investor's traditional hedge which thrives in times of economic uncertainty, jumped more than \$ 15 a Troy ounce in London and \$ 12 in Zurich to trade around the \$ 430 mark.

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Government action praised

Attacks on Mecca outrage continue

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Dec. 3 — Thousands of people continued Monday to denounce the criminal assault on the Holy Haram of Mecca by a gang of renegades.

SPA reported that messages condemning the evil act continued pouring in from tribal chiefs, armed forces personnel, teachers and professors, students and various organizations.

In Jeddah, the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity

Fund opened a three day session Sunday evening with a solemn condemnation of the attack.

Council Chairman Dr. Ezzeddin Ibrahim pointed out that the Holy Haram is protected by God and every time such a thing had happened in the past it was overcome, and the House stood fast.

The Kaaba was first attacked and catapulted in the first century H. by Al-Husain ibn Numayr, during the reign of Ziad ibn Moaweya, but God protected it

and Abdullah ibn Zubayr had it rebuilt.

It was again catapulted during the era of Waleed ibn Abdul Malek, by his commander Hajjaj ibn Yusuf Al-Thaqafi, and was again rebuilt.

The third attack came at the end of the third century and the beginning of the fourth century by the Carmathians, who took the Black Stone to the eastern part of the Arabian Peninsula, to turn worshippers away from the Kaaba. They took it to a structure of their

own which they named Dar Al-Hijrah, but it was recovered.

It was again assaulted in the modern age, once by a non-Arab and once by an Afghani.

Ibrahim, a noted Muslim scholar and adviser to Sheikh Zayed ibn Sultan Al-Nahayan of the United Arab Emirates, lauded the Saudi Arabian government for the way it handled the situation and its keenness to preserve the lives of worshippers in the Haram when it was attacked.

Meanwhile, North Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani said that the assault was "a blatant attack on the whole Islamic nation." He described the beretic gang as "a despotic group" that killed the innocent with ruthless butchery.

The Yemeni premier reiterated his country's denunciation of the crime, and said he was confident that the hand of justice in the Kingdom would be capable of giving deterrent punishment to the renegades.

Bahraini Information Minister Tareq Al-Moayyed has joined Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani in condemning "misleading campaigns by the foreign news media" in covering the Holy Haram incident. He reiterated that such cheap machinations of foreign circles aimed at harming Muslims in general and the Kingdom in particular.

The Bahraini minister expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which the Saudi Arabian authorities had handled the situation.

In the meantime, the Guinean ambassador to the Kingdom has reaffirmed his country's support for the Saudi Arabian government's attitude in dealing with the situation.

During a meeting with Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, secretary general of the Mecca-based Muslim World League, the ambassador conveyed the sentiments of President Ahmad Sekou Toure of Guinea and said his country endorsed the measures the Kingdom has taken to clear the Haram of the "straying clique."

Response to the King's words

False prophets who come armed

By Abdullah Jaffri

King Khaled addressed an extraordinary Cabinet session Sunday on the abominable attack on the Holy Haram.

The King spoke with emotion on the efforts of the officers and men who contained the situation to put an end to the atrocious crime.

He quoted what one of the men told him: "When thieves attack my house I rush to defend and save it; this time it was something much bigger, they were assaulting the House of God and the Qiblah of all Muslims (the place towards which they all turn when praying)."

It is clear to me that those renegades wanted to spread their message at gunpoint, with machine guns and other weapons.

They called for a return to "real" religion and reform in the spiritual and moral values destroyed by modernism. That's peculiar. Do preachers usually assault the most sacred shrine on earth to terrorize worshippers in it? Is it necessary that the appeal for reform be carried on gunfire and echoed by machineguns? Can one desecrate a shrine in the name of religion? Can one do so to announce that the expected Mahdi has come?

If we compare the energy of Saudi Arabian security men in storming the positions of the attackers to capture them with the vandalism and shedding of innocent blood inside the shrine of those attackers, there would be no

difficulty whatsoever in guessing who is the real zealot and true believer. The faithful Saudi Arabian security man fervently wished to die for the cause. Could there be a more noble cause in which to fall than in defending the Qiblah and God's House?

He who occupied the Holy Haram with the force of arms and shielded himself in its forest of columns to shoot innocent worshippers and children in desecration will never have a case. He has no right to be heard. He who preferred the sound of gunshots to that of argument cannot be argued with except with bullets.

The so-called expected Mahdi ought to give up such a dialogue in bullets and go to the Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem to liberate it first.

Mecca is a peaceful place, a place of worship and security. Its Haram is a pole attracting all those who come to pray to God in such a serene atmosphere. Unlike the Aqsa Mosque, the Holy Meccan Haram is not occupied by intruders and conquerors; it guarded and served by Muslims whose constitution is only the Holy Koran. Saudi Arabia's rulers reign with the Holy Koran and serve the shrines day and night. They staunchly believe that the Holy Prophet Muhammad was the last of all prophets and reformers. They believe there can be no reformers after him except those who apply the provisions of the Holy Koran and are inspired by the Prophet's tradition.

A reformer is one who ensures security and stability for people, one who calls for social and family

solidarity, justice and welfare, and strives to spread love everywhere.

The people of Saudi Arabia already enjoy such security, stability, justice, family spirit, welfare and mutual love. They speak one language and all share the same religion and traditions.

They have been blessed after so many years in which the Arabian Peninsula suffered from dissension, division, ignorance and the law of the jungle. It was once full of highwaymen, disease and ignorance.

A part of the Arab nation, Saudi Arabia was an easy prey to those who always favor division in this part of the world to control it, faithful to the saying: "divide and rule."

The experiment is still on. Just look at present plots to divide Arab countries. Despots and advocates of slavery, the enemies of freedom are those who keep on plotting to stir up troubles in secure Arab countries, those who jeopardize the territorial integrity of Arab countries to create small, petty nations, and those using Islam as a smokescreen for their aggressive and bloody designs, deviating from genuine Islamic religion.

As King Khaled said, such deviation is a result of extremism and fanaticism, which inevitably lead to such crazy acts. The essence of insanity is such total recklessness and lack of responsibility.

OIC member states urged to strive for development

KAULA LUMPUR, Dec. 3 (AP) — Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Muhammad Monday called on member states of the Jeddah-based Organization of the Islamic Conference to harness their resources, capital, labor and technology to development efforts.

Efforts should be made through the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank and bilateral contacts to bring together potential partners for joint venture industries to process their own raw materials, Mahathir said.

Opening the second meeting of Islamic experts on planning and development, he pointed out that the 42 member countries supplied

60 per cent of the world's petroleum and tin, 40 per cent of its cotton, one-third of its crude rubber, 30 per cent of its timber and one-fifth of its vegetable oils.

"With our resources, our manpower and a clear perception of our own needs, we can create a capital industry that will produce those goods appropriate to our development goals," he said.

Mahathir called on the experts from developing Islamic countries to create the research base and the productive capacity to develop and supply such capital goods.

Hejaz Railway committee meets

RIYADH, Dec. 3 (SPA) — The Technical Committee of the Re-commissioning of the Hejaz Railway met here Monday to consider consultants' reports on the economic, technical and financial feasibility of the project.

The study will later be submitted to the higher board of the project, consisting of the ministers of communications and transport of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria.

The participants in the three-day deliberations include Dr. Mohiuddin Kayyal, deputy minister of communications for roads; Hisham Taber, Jordanian deputy minister for transport and Amin Barazgal, Syrian deputy minister for transport.

Gulf information meetings start

MANAMA, Dec. 3 (SPA) — Bahrain's Information Minister Tareq Moayyed met here Monday with Qatari Deputy Information Minister Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khalifi to study the agenda of the forthcoming Gulf Information Ministers Conference. The conference, which is to be held in Doha in February, will be attended by all Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia.

The two men discussed what support should be given to the Arab center for television and broadcasting and the budget earmarked. Training courses in media work and the creation of joint Gulf programs were also discussed.

Jazairi sees

Danish team

RIYADH, Dec. 3 (SPA) — Minister of Health Dr. Hussein Jazairi met a Danish delegation here Monday.

The delegation, which has come to study management and staffing in Jizan's new public hospital, submitted a detailed report to the minister on visit to the hospital last week. Earlier, the delegation had paid a similar visit to the Hofuf Hospital.

WEATHER

Temperatures will rise in most areas, particularly in the western and north western regions.

Thick cloud will cover the western and south-western highlands, with possible thunderstorms.

Winds will be light and variable mostly. They may be active in the western and south-western regions, causing occasional sand haze.

Conditions in the Red Sea will be moderate and calm to light in the Gulf.

Monday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	—	—	Jizan	31	24
Jeddah	35	21	Wajh	31	17
Riyadh	20	05	Turaf	16	01
Dhahran	23	11	Arar	18	04
Medina	25	13	Sulayyel	20	09
Taif	25	09	Abha	21	05

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Ministry outlines school building plan last 2 years

JEDDAH, Dec. 3 — The Ministry of Education has built 175 primary and 175 secondary schools across the kingdom in the last two years, have between nine and 27 classes each. Nineteen model intermediate schools, 18 classes each. Nineteen secondary schools with 27 classes were also put up according to the plan.

The ministry repaired schools in Medina, Hasa, Qasim and Jazan. Repairs also covered the historic Shanana Tower in Qasim, Zubaida, Ajlaj castle in Medina and public libraries in Jeddah.

The second phase of the vocational school in Medina and medical institute in Jeddah, and institute for deaf boys in Hasa, Jazan, Jof and Hafir Al-Batin; also completed in the past two years.

Other schools built included a technical institute in Jeddah, an institute for deaf boys in Hasa, a technical department buildings in Jazan and a cultural center in Jazan.

Among projects to be awarded next year for village and models at all levels are institutes for deaf in Riyadh and for the blind in Mecca.

Twelve main and branch medical centers will also be built.

PA meanwhile Monday

reported that the Higher Council of Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University met Monday and agreed to change the name of the Department of Rhetoric and Criticism in the Faculty of Arabic to the Department of Rhetoric, Criticism and Islamic Arts. Islamic arts were recently transferred to that department.

The council also agreed to grant SR3,000 annually to all students preparing for masters and SR4,000 to those preparing for doctorate degrees. The money is intended to help them in their research.

King Faisal University in the Eastern Province meanwhile started its cultural season. At a ceremony, Rector Muhammad Al-Turki said in a statement that the cultural season is meant to develop talents and religious knowledge.

Sheikh Abdullah Al-Zayed gave a lecture on the university's message to youth, emphasizing the necessity of universities in spreading knowledge and education.

He called on Saudi Arabian universities to cooperate and coordinate. They should exchange visits of students and teachers, he stressed.

The ceremony was attended by Sheikh Turki Al-Utaishan, deputy governor of Manata governorate in the Eastern Province, and senior officials KFU.

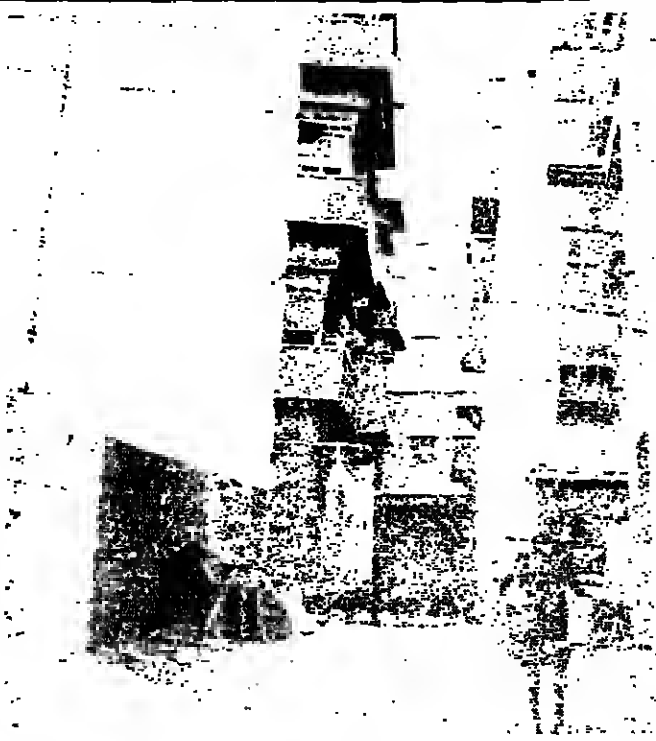
Jazan power operation awarded to Indian firm

JEDDAH, Dec. 3 — The operation and maintenance contract for the Jazan rural power system has been awarded to Bharat Heavy Electricals, a firm owned by the government of India. The contract was not made public, but the Indian embassy here said in a statement Monday that the contract was signed Sunday between the Jazan power plant, associated transmission systems and sub-stations.

The project is planned to be commissioned in stages between now and March. It consists of a diesel power station with six generating units of seven megawatts each, as well as five sub-stations. The total number of service connections to towns and villages in the scheme is estimated at 6,000.

The embassy said that the operation and maintenance contract envisages 250 engineers, technicians and other personnel being stationed in Jazan to maintain the plant, associated transmission systems and sub-stations.

The project is planned to be commissioned in stages between now and March. It consists of a diesel power station with six generating units of seven megawatts each, as well as five sub-stations. The total number of service connections to towns and villages in the scheme is estimated at 6,000.



DOWNTOWN: The central area of Jeddah. Crown Prince has ordered work be started soon on the municipality's program for conserving the old city.

Improvement

Central Jeddah work starts soon

JEDDAH, Dec. 3 — On the instructions of Crown Prince Fahd, work will start soon on a complete operation to improve the central area of Jeddah. Operations will take in the gold market, the hedouin suq, Aydarous, Mazloum and other historic areas like Bab Jadid, and Bad Mecca.

Jeddah Mayor Muhammad Said Farisi told *Al-Riyadh* in an interview published Monday that the project will cost SR40 million. It involves demolishing 30 buildings and repairing and improving about 500 buildings to preserve their historic features.

Owners of another 360 buildings have been instructed to repair their properties without changing the appearance of the historic designs of their old houses.

Prince Fahd has ordered that the owners of houses to be demolished should be compensated a month before having to move out of their properties.

New streets will be constructed, asphalted and paved. They will be connected to main streets outside the central area, to a parking area and to a small park inside the district.

Other side streets are to be designed in Islamic style. For this purpose, 30,000 square meters of stones have been imported. The whole area will be illuminated with the same oil lamps now in the

streets, only they will be electric. They will hang on lamp posts decorated in old style.

All squares and streets will be planted with trees and flowers. Pavements will be made of special stones, with small fountain designed to represent the history of Jeddah.

Farisi said that those who do not have money to repair their houses will be given three choices. They will be given a deadline to find the money, the municipality will ask

Visit to U.S. reported success

JEDDAH, Dec. 3 (SPA) — A visit to the United States of a delegation of Arab businessmen has achieved its target, Sheikh Ismail Abu Dawood said Monday.

Abu Dawood, the president of the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry and also current chairman of the Federation of Arab Chambers, returned from the U.S. tour Sunday.

He said that the visit helped foster trade, industrial and agricultural ties between Arab and American businessmen. The delegation, led by Abu Dawood, was made up of representatives from Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Kuwait, Oman, Syria, Morocco and the Federation.

Saudi Comment

By Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Abdullah ibn Baz,
Chairman of the Board of Religious Guidance
Al-Jezrah and Al-Riyadh

The heinous crime that took place on Nov. 20, when a band of armed men attacked the holiest place in Islam, firing on worshippers and violating the sanctity of the place, has seriously upset the Islamic world. It has met with strong condemnation and inflamed the feelings of Muslims across the world. It was aimed at inciting sedition and insurrection by disavowing loyalty to the ruler, without justification.

This crime is considered atheism, as God has made clear in His holy book. It terrorized Muslims and hurt them unjustly and therefore earned the wrath of God and His punishment. They carried arms and fired shots at the security forces. It was insurrection and sedition in violation of the Prophet's saying that he who carries arms against us is not one of us.

God and the Prophet have made it clear that Mecca is a holy place where fighting and bloodshed are not permitted. But these renegades flouted divine injunctions and deliberately did harm to people and to pilgrims, closed the Holy Mosque and prevented the faithful from worshipping God there. This was in contravention of the Holy Koran's declaration that no one "is more unjust than those who prevent the faithful from praying to God in

His mosque and strive to destroy them."

I am not aware of any such outrage happening in the Holy Mosque, either before Islam came or since. As to their excuse that they wanted to proclaim the Mahdi, this was patently wrong, and invalid. It was an unauthenticated allegation which gave them no right to attack the Holy Haram and those Muslims. It gave them no right to carry arms and fire on the security forces.

The question of the Mahdi is not of this world. No Muslim should claim for certain that anybody is the Mahdi. That would be unfounded, since only God knows about it, and there should be signs and portents as explained by the Prophet. Most important of these is that the Mahdi's regime would be based on the Sharia. In his rule justice will prevail where injustice had reigned supreme. He should also belong to the house of the Prophet, and possess certain facial characteristics, while his name and his father's should resemble the Prophet's and his father's.

Using dreams as the basis of claims is against the Sharia and cannot be adopted. God has given the Prophet and his people a complete religion and nobody has the right to depend on dreams to

transgress the Sharia. What right have these people got to attack the Holy Haram, carry arms and rebel against legally constituted authority chosen by the people and proclaimed by them. This is a flagrant violation of divine injunctions and the Prophet's advice.

There is nothing wrong with this government. It has done nothing to warrant rebellion. It is those who deviate from the right path and fight Muslims who should be fought and killed wherever they may be. The Prophet has ordered us to obey the ruler and uphold unity.

The ulama of the Kingdom; and I am one of them, have already passed a ruling which has been published. I would like to clarify what has been said even further, to highlight the injustice and aggression committed by this group in claiming the appearance of the Mahdi.

However, denying the Mahdi completely, as some people have been doing, is wrong. There has been unanimous agreement that someday he will appear, but it is not right to state categorically that someone is the Mahdi unless all the evidence, signs and portents have been provided, as stated by the Prophet.

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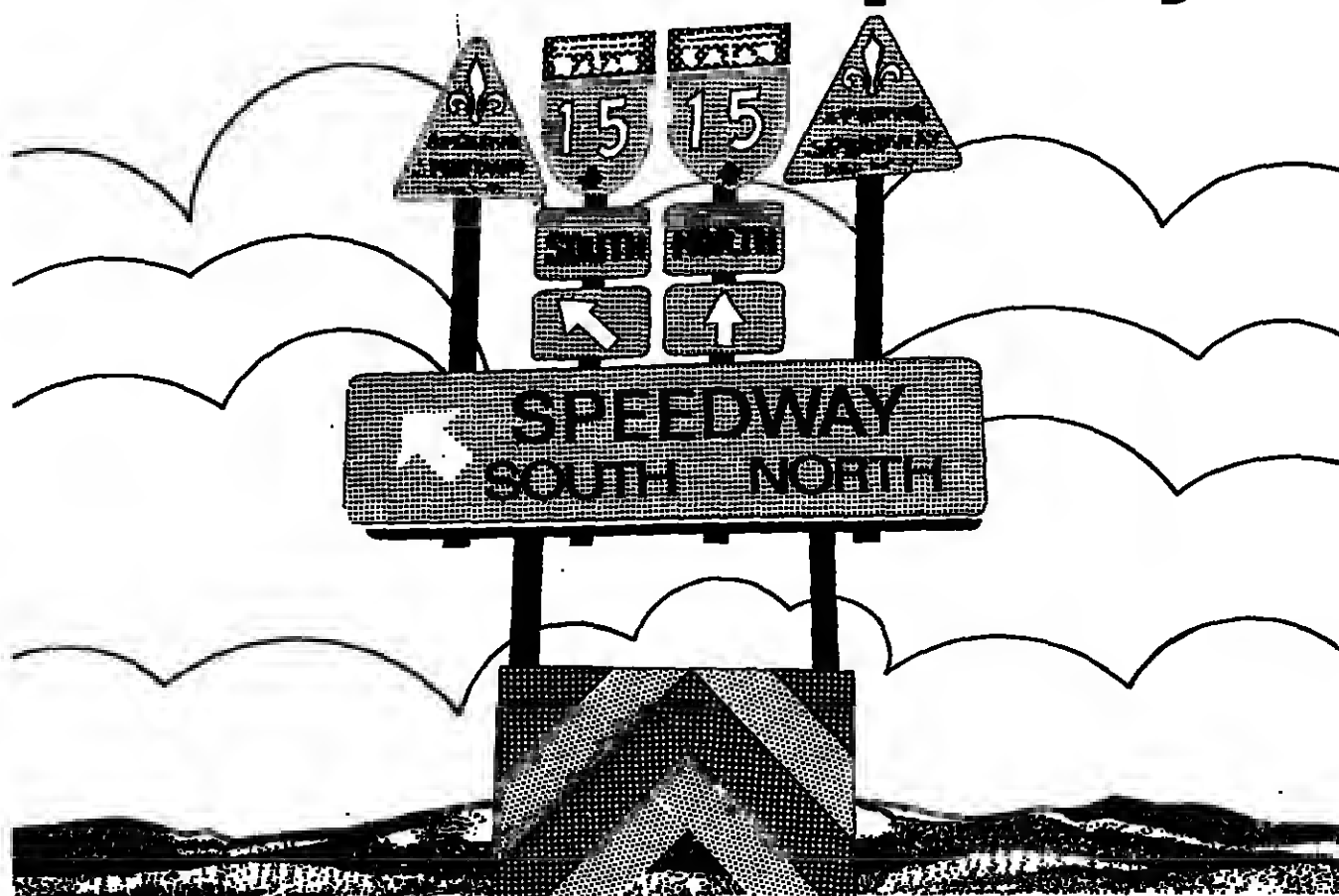
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Iraq claims Iran 'aiding U.S. plot against Arabs'

BAGHDAD, Dec. 3 (R) — Iraq's ruling Baath Party Monday accused Iran of aiding an imperialist conspiracy against Arab countries by providing the United States with an excuse for military intervention in the Middle East.

The party newspaper *Al-Thawra* said the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran was "part of a plan to provide justification for American military intervention."

The Iraqi News Agency quoted the paper as saying: "The Iranian regime is giving American imperialism a pretext to carry out further aggression."

"By doing so, it is participating in a conspiracy against the Arab nation and the Gulf's territorial integrity, independence and Arab character."

The paper made its comments in an editorial entitled, "pretexts of American intervention and the behavior of Iran's rulers are two sides of a single design."

"Ever since the Camp David accord, American imperialism has been earnestly seeking to increase its domination in the Arabian Gulf," *Al-Thawra* said.

"The aim of such a move is to exercise blackmail and implement

a plan to dominate countries in the region politically and economically," it said.

Al-Thawra said serious statements made by American officials coupled by the dispatch of a huge American force to the vicinity of the Gulf region "affirm that the aim is to intervene militarily on the pretext of rescuing hostages at the American embassy in Tehran."

Earlier Sunday the Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh accused Iraq of following the line of American imperialism and of having direct links with Zionism.

Accusing the Baghdad rulers of bad neighborliness and subversion, Ghotbzadeh said on television: "I regret to say that Iraq is against all neighborly relation, friendship and humanity and is following the line of American imperialism and is linked to Zionism."

"Iraq has given us many problems, so now I am stating firmly that our patience is limited and they must be careful and stop their plots because they cannot abuse our patience and our humanity indefinitely."

Autonomy talks resume in Israel

TEL AVIV, Dec. 3 (AP) — Israeli-Egyptian working groups on Palestinian autonomy resumed their discussions here Monday on election procedures and powers for Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israeli spokesman Yehzekel Lavie said the committee would prepare two written reports on the issues, which would be discussed next week by Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil, who will come to Israel for the meeting. The *Maariv* newspaper reported that, despite the lengthy talks, the Egyptians and Israelis were still far apart on the issue of the new autonomous body's authority.

U.S. army official visits Israel

TEL AVIV, Dec. 3 (AP) — U.S. Secretary of the Army Clifford Alexander arrived in Israel Sunday for three days of meetings with government officials. A spokesman for the defense ministry said Alexander was scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, and would tour the air bases being built in the Negev Desert by American companies as part of Israel's peace treaty with Egypt.

Pakistani executed in Kuwait

KUWAIT, Dec. 3 (R) — A Pakistani national was hanged Monday in the first execution in Kuwait in 18 years. Muhammad Ashraf Nazir, was convicted of killing another Pakistani after a quarrel over a debt. Two other Pakistanis were given life prison terms for their roles in the murder, which occurred two years ago.

Ex-Egypt aide indicted for bribery

CAIRO, Dec. 3 (AP) — Former Deputy Premier Ahmad Sultan was indicted and referred to a criminal court Sunday on charges of taking bribes totaling \$331,000 from the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in return for granting it a \$30 million power plant. The charges, which also covered the company's marketing representative Ahmad Hani Guarrana and its regional director Maher Sadek Entebawy, call for the maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

Somali poll preparations studied

NAIROBI, Dec. 3 (R) — Somali President Muhammad Siad Barre has discussed preparations for elections to Somalia's People's Assembly with the central committee of the country's ruling party, Mogadishu Radio, monitored here, said Monday. Siad Barre told the committee, which is supervising the elections, that the polls would mark the final stages of Somalia's constitutional evolution since the coup that brought him to power 10 years ago.



Sadeq Ghotbzadeh

Ethiopia, S. Yemen sign treaty

NAIROBI, Dec. 3 (R) — Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam has returned to Addis Ababa from a four-day visit to Aden, where he signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with South Yemeni President Abdul-Fattah Ismail.

Addis Ababa radio, monitored here, said Monday that ministers of the two countries also signed a trade agreement.

Speaking on his return to Addis Ababa, Lt-Col. Mengistu said favorable conditions had been created for the maintenance of peace and security in the region.

Ethiopia and South Yemen would cooperate to combat reactionary forces which might unleash invasion against them.

While in Aden, the Ethiopian leader presented medals which had been awarded to Yemenis who died while helping Ethiopia defend the Red Sea port of Massawa against rebel forces early last year. The medals were presented to the families of the fallen soldiers.

Peres supports joint Jordanian-Palestinian state

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (R) — Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres says he favors a joint Jordanian-Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank rather than an independent Palestinian country.

Peres, leader of Israel's Labor Party, was interviewed on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" program.

"All residents on the West Bank are Jordanian citizens and most of the Jordanians are Palestinians," he said. "So, ethnically and historically to have a joint Jordanian-Palestinian state seems to me the best solution."

He claimed that an independent Palestinian state would pose a military threat to both Israel and Jordan while a joint state could lead to the creation of a demilitarized zone within the West Bank.

Peres said Israel would help the United States in any way it could to resolve the Iranian crisis. But he said he did not think the United States would need any military help from Israel.

Morocco boycotts OAU parley on Sahara

CASABLANCA, Dec. 3 (R) — Morocco will not attend an Organization of African Unity (OAU) meeting on the Western Sahara because of the hostile positions of other participants, a Moroccan minister has said.

Muhammad Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, said Sunday that details of Morocco's position would be published soon. He said the text of a letter from King Hassan of Morocco to Liberian President William Tolbert, current chairman of the OAU, would be released.

The Liberian government announced last week that at least six African heads of state would attend the meeting of the OAU's ad hoc committee on the Western Sahara in Monrovia on Dec. 4 and 5.

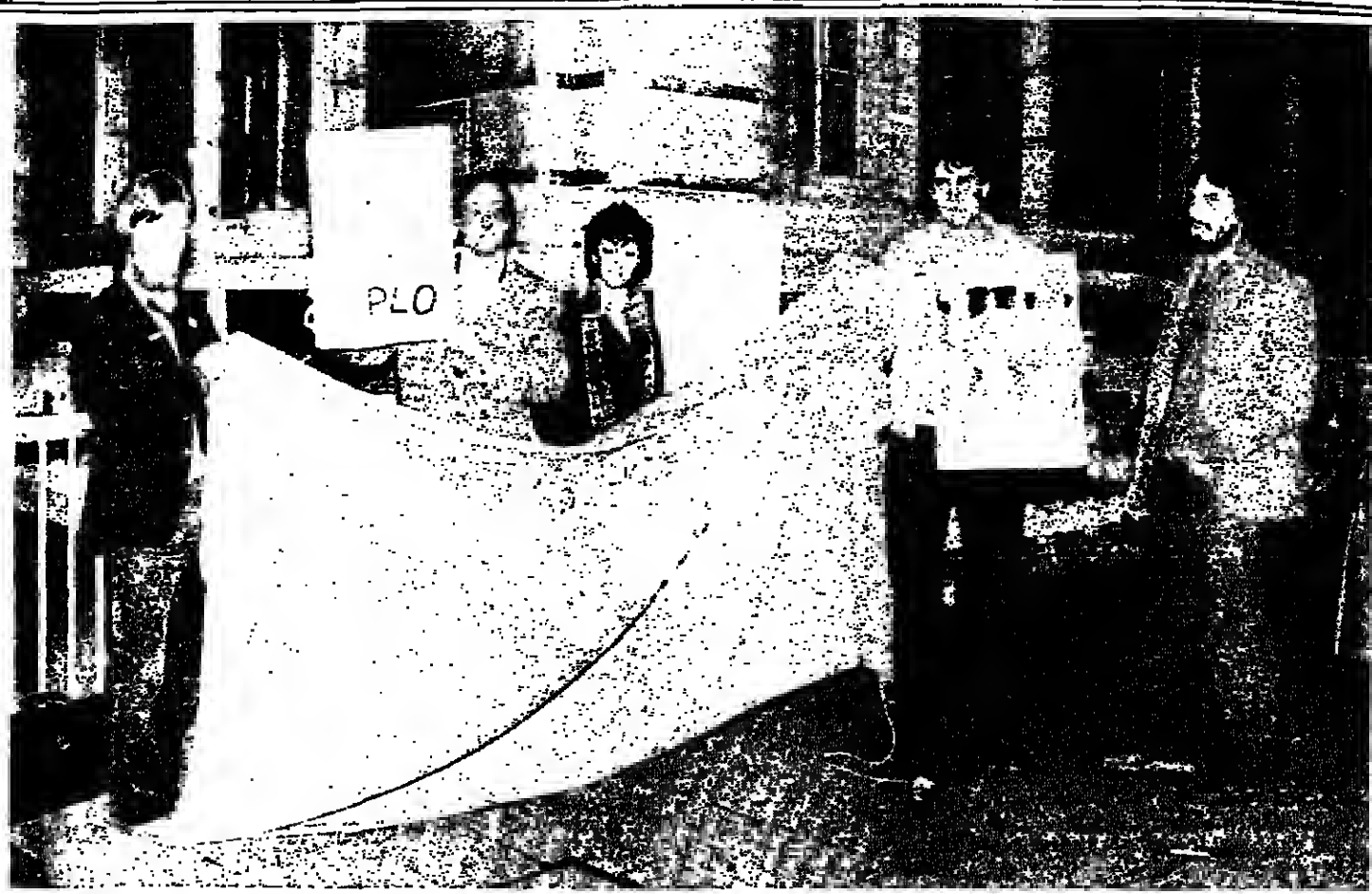
The committee set up during the 1978 OAU summit in Khartoum is made up of leaders from Nigeria, Mali, Guinea, Tanzania, Sudan and Liberia.

The Algerian-backed Polisario Front is fighting Morocco for independence of the former Spanish colony and Liberian Foreign Minister Cecil Dennis said the committee would meet the interested parties in the conflict.

Numeiri In Khartoum, it was announced that President Jaafur Numeiri of Sudan was to leave for Monrovia Monday to attend the OAU meeting.

Shagari Lagos Radio reported Sunday that Nigerian President Shagari was leaving Lagos Monday for Monrovia to attend the OAU meeting.

Nyerere Also Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere left Monday for Monrovia for the same purpose.



IN SUPPORT OF PLO: A group of Britons demonstrate in front of the prime minister's office in Downing Street recently in support of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Press curbs to continue, Zia declares

KARACHI, Dec. 3 (AP) — Pakistani President Gen. Zia Ul-Haq told journalists Monday he had no intention of lifting press censorship in the immediate future.

As the situation warranted, censorship would be reviewed, he said in informal comments to reporters in Karachi, where he had come on a brief official tour.

Asked about a recent martial law provision to arrest editors and publishers of newspapers for publishing defamatory material, even if it was true, Zia said this was done "to protect the responsible



Zia Ul-Haq

citizens of the country from irresponsible journalists."

The government could not give license to irresponsible journalists who resort to publishing defamatory material, Zia added.

EPLF launches offensive on Ethiopia army in Sahel

KHARTOUM, Dec. 3 (AP) — The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said Monday its forces had launched an all-out offensive on 60,000 Ethiopian troops in the northern Sahel province.

In a communique the EPLF said the attack which began Sunday and continued Monday in the Sahel province in northeastern Eritrea, had destroyed a number of enemy garrisons and captured strategic positions. None of the garrisons or positions were identified.

The communique said this was a reprisal to the attack launched by Ethiopian forces in June.

Eritreans have been waging a war of independence against Ethiopia since the late Emperor Haile Selassie annexed the territory 18 years ago. The province was formally an Italian colony.

The communique added that the EPLF had stepped up the "war of attrition to break down the morale of the enemy, restrict their movement and weaken their fighting capacity."

In recent years the Eritreans have drawn financial and moral support from several Arab countries to fight the Soviet and Cuban backed Ethiopian forces.

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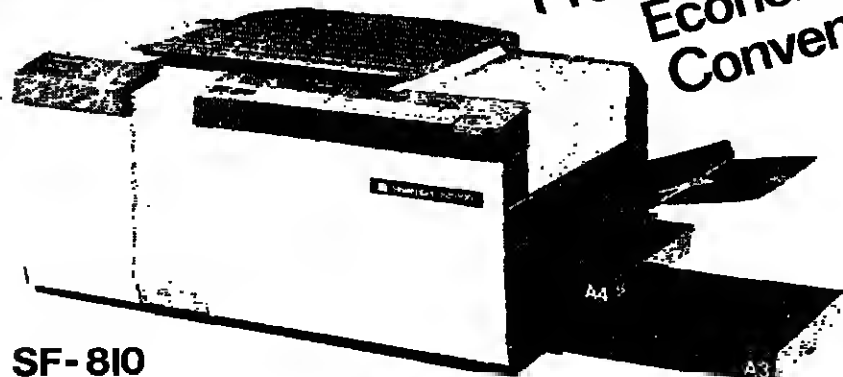
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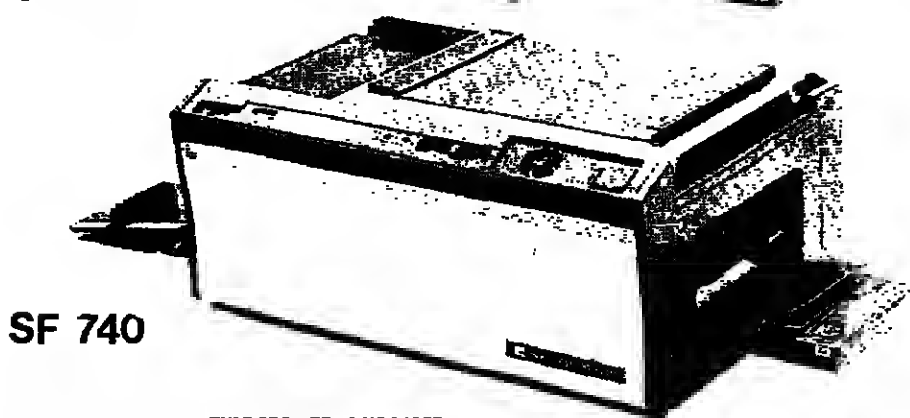
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Women, too, feel the heat from Israeli authorities

By Kate Holman

JERUSALEM.— Hanging outside a tall house in a busy main street of East Jerusalem, the city's Palestinian quarter, is a sign that says 'Palestine Press Services'. The sign, written in English and Arabic, has hung there for over a year.

But now it has become the symbol of a long and bitter struggle, due to reach its climax soon at a hearing in the Israeli Appeal Court.

For the Israeli authorities have refused to license the news agency under this name, a name which is at the heart of the protracted Middle East conflict.

The co-founders of Palestine Press Service — Arab journalists Raymonda Tawil and Ibrahim Karara — are fiercely determined to reverse this decision.

Mrs. Tawil, a tall, dark-eyed Palestinian of 39, has been dubbed 'Press Officer for the West Bank'.

Her stubborn defiance of the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories has already earned her four-and-a-half months' house arrest in Ramallah in 1976, and a six-week spell in solitary confinement, without being charged, in 1978.

She started to make contact with foreign news correspondents after the six day war in 1967, when Israel took over the West Bank of the Jordan and East Jerusalem. She took journalists around the occupied territories, showing them villages destroyed in Israeli raids, or alerting them when Arab prisoners died in jail.

She paints a grim picture of Arab life on the West Bank: 'Here the individual is not living with real dignity. It's not just a military occupation. It's social, it's economic, it's everything. You feel it strangling you.'

Raymonda Tawil was born in Acre, under British rule. When she was eight, her home became part of

Israel. As an Arab, she felt part of a "despised minority, a second-class citizen" — "We lost everything in 1948," she says.

Yet she was already different from most of her contemporaries. She was brought up as a Christian — educated at convents in Nazareth, Haifa and Jerusalem, where she mixed with privileged, middle class children from European backgrounds.

Her American-born mother took the socially despised step of divorcing her father in 1948, and started work for the Red Cross. Raymonda's brothers were brought up on the Arab side of Jerusalem, cut off by an impassable frontier.

"We could not see each other. It was a terrible situation," she remembers. So at the age of 17 she went to live with her elder brother in Amman, Jordan, where she encountered a new form of oppression — as a woman.

She found herself in a strict Arab society where women were expected to be shy, passive, withdrawn.

"A man was expected to supervise the behavior of his women-wife, daughter, or sister. If he failed, he was considered immoral."

The young Raymonda soon outraged her brother by taking part in a political discussion with officers of the Jordanian army.

She hadn't enough money to go on studying, yet she was barred from taking a job by the mores of the Jordanian society. She had no alternative to an arranged marriage to a young Arab banker, Da'ud Tawil.

Within a year, Raymonda returned with her husband to the West Bank town of Nablus, where she gave birth to the first of her five children, a daughter named Dianna.

The West Bank was at that time Jordanian, and Raymonda's role as a married woman was as tightly restricted as ever. Her prosperous young husband

provided her with a comfortable home, servants, and a highly formalized social life in which men and women were usually segregated.

Raymonda Tawil compared herself in those days to Nora, in Ibsen's play *A Doll's House*.

"I was like a doll — pretty, spoiled but with no will of my own. The society was dominated by men. My husband made the decision about my future — that was the unquestioned tradition."

"My only duty was to run his home and provide him with children."

She was chaperoned everywhere — even on shopping trips to Jerusalem. For if her reputation became tarnished it meant shame and loss of status for her husband.

Frustrated and unhappy, Raymonda Tawil started to organize "social gatherings" at her home, attracting guests from public and political life.

Although she was vilified as 'immodest' and 'shameless' by some of her contemporaries, her parties soon became fashionable.

She was offered a weekly comment column in the English-language newspaper, the *Jerusalem Post*.

"Not only was I trying to escape from the conventional woman's role, I was also deeply interested in public affairs," she explained. Raymonda Tawil became active in the Arab Women's Union (AWU).

Years later, in 1976, when she was placed under house arrest, the Israeli authorities produced a long list of Mrs. Tawil's alleged "crimes" — a record of passive resistance from 1969 to 1976, including sit-in strikes, marches, and protests by groups of women.

When Raymonda Tawil joined the AWU it was mainly a charitable organization. It was formed in 1921 by Hajja Andalib el Amad, an Arab nurse known as the "Florence Nightingale of Nablus".

and during the Israeli war of independence it ran hospitals and set up orphanages.

She started to organize lectures by prominent women, and, when she was elected to the AWU executive, to invite foreign speakers and even an American jazz band.

The watershed came in 1966, when the Israeli army raided the nearby village of Samu, followed by a curfew imposed by the Jordanian authorities.

Raymonda Tawil and a friend, Sahar Khalifeh, a divorcee, felt a protest had to be staged.

"We slipped out of our homes one day, during a break in the curfew, to contact members of the Women's Union. We ran from house to house, dodging behind trees and down alleyways — there were military patrols everywhere who were under orders to shoot anyone engaged in 'illicit activity'."

"It was unheard of for a women's organization to take the lead in a matter affecting the whole community, but many of the regular leaders were in prison or under house arrest."

The following day, thousands of chanting women — many dressed in mourning — marched through the streets to the governor's office. Raymonda Tawil remembers how frightened she was confronting armed soldiers.

A few days later, the curfew was suspended. Mrs. Tawil describes that demonstration — when women took to the streets with a political demand — as a turning point in Palestinian society.

She has since been highly successful in encouraging women to take a more active political role since the Israeli take-over of the West Bank in 1967. "I challenged a society that does not accept that role," she said. "It is very difficult. Many women get discouraged and stop. Freedom is something you really have to work for." (OFNS).

EGYPT'S INVITATION

As far as Arab opinion is concerned, the Iranian-American crisis has entered a new and more worrying dimension as Mexico declared its unwillingness to have the Shah back, and as President Sadat volunteered a refuge for him in Egypt.

Mexico, ten thousand miles away from Iran, declined to have the Shah for fear of Iranian reaction, after the Iranians showed that they would not think twice about challenging the United States itself over the issue.

But Sadat, it appears, is fearless. He is neither as strong as the United States nor as distant from the scene of the crisis as Mexico, yet is quite willing to embroil Egypt, and then, inescapably, the Arab world as a whole, in the problem. He is impelled, he says, by his old friendship with the former monarch, and by the "village ethic" to which he subscribes.

The Iranian reaction was as swift as it was predictable. The students and the revolutionary guards in Tehran made direct threats to Egypt, and declared that the Middle East as a whole will be the scene of further trouble if the Shah is afforded refuge there. Their threats, they have demonstrated, are by no means empty.

Clearly, this is a time when the Egyptian president has to ponder his moves very carefully, before he involves Egypt and then the Arab world in the dispute. For the fact of the matter is that it will not take a great deal to return the Iranian-Arab relations to the suspicion and hostility which marked them in the time of the Shah and before, when colonial and anti-Islamic interests depended a great deal on alienating the two sides from each other.

The Iranian revolution, with its undoubted sincerity regarding the Palestinian cause, offered hope of overcoming this sad past, with the Iranian people at last able to discharge their Islamic duties towards the captive Holy Land. Now this is to be risked needlessly, for a man who, when he ruled, was anything but a friend of the hopes and aspirations of the Arabs.

Village ethics are no doubt admirable — but in the village and not in international relations. Arab interests will very clearly be harmed by the invitation. This is enough cause to call on President Sadat to withdraw it, if the Arab Middle East, already possessed with more trouble than it can bear, is not to be burdened by still more.

IRAN'S CONSTITUTION

The results of the Iranian referendum over the new constitution, although not officially declared, can be taken for granted. A massive "yes" to the ruling circles, and to Ayatollah Khomeini in particular, has been guaranteed by the massive mobilization around the crisis with the United States. A "no" vote, it was widely spread, meant siding with the enemies of the Islamic republic and the haters of its leader. There was no real choice for the majority except to agree, although there were many reservations on at least some aspects of the draft constitution.

The crisis over the occupation of the United States embassy and the hostages taken there, cynics might say, had paid its full dividend. An already demoralized and divided opposition has by now been rendered completely ineffective. But the opposition is sure now to be looking over the winning side's shoulders, expecting that its conceded massive victory will not mean that it will find a sudden solution for the country's mounting problems.

Opposition now comes from several directions, with no signs as yet of any attempt to form an alliance able to counteract the influence of the present leadership. Of these the largest is the Islamic yet more moderate grouping around Ayatollah Shariatmadari, who has confined his opposition to the constitution and to the general Khomeini line to speeches to his own followers. Then comes the large but unorganized National Front, among whose leaders one can name Dr. Karim Sanjabi as well as ex-prime minister Dr. Buzargan himself. The Front is liberal-secular in aspiration, and depends for a great deal of its popular appeal on its connection with the late Dr. Mosaddegh.

Then there is the Iranian left — chiefly the Fedayeen and Mujahideen organizations since the Tudeh (or Iran's official Communist) Party has thrown its lot completely with the present leadership. These still command a large following as well as an effective organizational structure. But they have suffered politically for their line against the proposed constitution. Their attempt to re-enter the limelight following the embassy occupation does not appear to have gained them a great deal.

But the most dangerous opposition, for the future of the Iranian state as well as for the regime itself, is that of the minorities. The Arab, Baluchi and Kurdish minorities have all come out against the constitution, which means that the government whose task will be to uphold it will have more than the problem with the Americans or the grave economic situation to contend with.

By Robert Del Quiaro

CORDOBA, ARGENTINA.

This morning, like millions of other proud car owners all over the world, the man who lives across the street in this little industrial city will spend a couple of hours fussing over his shiny new car.

But Enrique's search for rust and dirt will be more anxious than most, although the car has not left his garage since he bought it at the beginning of the year. He pores over it the way you might over your bank statement because Enrique's Ford Falcon is his main bulwark against the impact of rising prices.

The rate of inflation in Argentina for the first eight months of the year was 98 per cent. For the whole of 1978 it was 170 per cent and it was 176 per cent in 1977 — all of which was a considerable improvement on the 440 per cent in 1976.

With luck, Enrique should be able to sell his Ford next January at the start of the summer holidays for about twice what he paid for it.

He is a senior civil servant with an income apparently equivalent to that of someone in a similar post in the United States or Western Europe, but even

his income and regular rises come nowhere near keeping him abreast with inflation — hence the hoard's care of the Falcon.

Another man in the next street has four refrigerators salted away in his attic. A factory worker, who won a lottery prize recently went straight out and bought clothes of many different sizes which will dress his four young children as they grow through the next 10 years or so.

For the visitor to Argentina, the first restaurant bill which ends in a six-figure number comes as a job but one soon gets in to the swing of things, as the Argentines have done for years.

Politicians of many different sorts have promised stable money and an end to hyper-inflation. Nobody believes a word of it. Something like the equivalent of about \$12 billion are held in internal savings, but about 80 per cent of that is in 30-day deposits, in many cases at annual interest rates of more than 100 per cent, because who knows what the next 30 days will do to prices and rates?

Banks are charging their best customers about 15 per cent for loans — per month that is. "Money is unreal. All you can do is try to get

poorer as slowly as possible," one housewife said. Six years ago, 10,000 Argentine pesos (\$ 6,450) would buy a new small family car. Now a 10,000-peso note will not even buy 200 cheap cigarettes.

Also now, a ten-year-old Renault Dauphine, made here in Cordoba by the French company's local subsidiary, fetches the equivalent of about \$2,000. Hardest of all for the steak-fed Argentines to take, a kilo of medium-quality beef costs about \$2 — and that was last week. Argentine hosts even have to put a brave face on serving chicken to dinner guests.

Everybody agrees that hyper-inflation cannot be beaten here until the Argentines stop behaving as though it never will be. They spend like pirates just come ashore.

The two main bureaux de change in the Cordoba city center do not close for the afternoon siesta because they are so busy selling foreign currency to some of the tens of thousands of Argentines who take trips abroad every year.

The shops in the proliferating smart arcades are well stocked with luxury goods, and the next big national spending splurge will be on color television

sets when Argentina switches from black-and-white next May. The word is that locally made sets will cost the equivalent of around \$1200 so there is a brisk trade in cheaper Brazilian color sets smuggled through Paraguay, where contraband is a national industry.

The constant dash from cash has helped to provoke a feeble boom on the stock market. Investors have even been pouring money into firms which have reported losses because it is widely believed that the losses are not real but only tax dodges.

Presiding over all this is the patrician Minister of the Economy, Jose Martinez de Hoz. The military rulers who appointed him did him the favor recently of banning cartoons in the press which emphasized his not inconsiderable ears.

And Joe, as his many banker friends in the United States, Europe and South Africa call him, will at least go down in history as the only economy minister to abolish his own currency. The one-peso coin has been declared no longer legal tender, and so the currency only exists in multiples of itself — a mathematical impossibility but a fact of life in Argentina. (OFNS).

saudi press review

Newspapers Monday led with a report on the special meeting of the Council of Ministers which was held Sunday under the chairmanship of King Khalid to discuss the incident of the Holy Haram.

The papers highlighted the King's admiration of the security forces who blocked the trouble created by the renegades in the Holy Haram.

Newspapers also gave front-page play to an announcement by the Minister of Information that there were no differences in the Kingdom and the trouble was confined to the Holy Haram. Tunisian President Bourguiba's message to the King expressing Tunisia's solidarity with Saudi Arabia, burning of the American embassy in Tripoli, Libya and the meeting of the strategic committee of the Organization of Petroleum

Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Dhahran received front-page prominence in most of the papers.

Newspapers continued to devote their editorials to denouncing the intrigues of the Western and other information media and their "disloyalty to the journalistic profession by spreading fabricated news." They warned against the risks of such distorted news and said that some news media were trying to misproject the incident of the Holy Haram.

Al-Madina said that since the incident took place the foreign information media have been stuffing their radio and television news reports with fabricated and baseless stories. In this context, the paper referred to news reports about disturbances in the Kingdom, which had been vehemently denied by the Minister of Information.

It said that "the Western media intended to harm the Kingdom and to realize their own objectives. They, in fact, wished to see instability and dissension, instead of peace and unity, in this country. The Kingdom will continue to keep its door open for anyone who wanted to get the facts," it said, adding that "Saudi Arabia shall continue to enjoy peace and stability under one leadership that has committed itself to Islam in all its words and actions."

Al-Jazirah said that "some foreign news media started their venomous campaign of lies and rumors against the Kingdom with the aim of disturbing the peaceful and stable conditions in the country." It endorsed the Information Minister's views that the fabricated stories of the foreign news

media in regard to some disturbances in the country did not have one iota of truth in them.

The paper expressed the belief that such rumors must have some ulterior motives, but added that they crumble before the power of reality. It said that the foreign media persisted in their misleading campaign to expand the base of their dubious activities against the Kingdom.

The paper added that "these malicious campaigns of the foreign news media clearly aimed at the Arab and Islamic unity while they knew it well that Saudi Arabia enjoyed a central position in the Arab and Islamic world. Any attempt to smear the Kingdom's image before the world will only be doomed to failure."

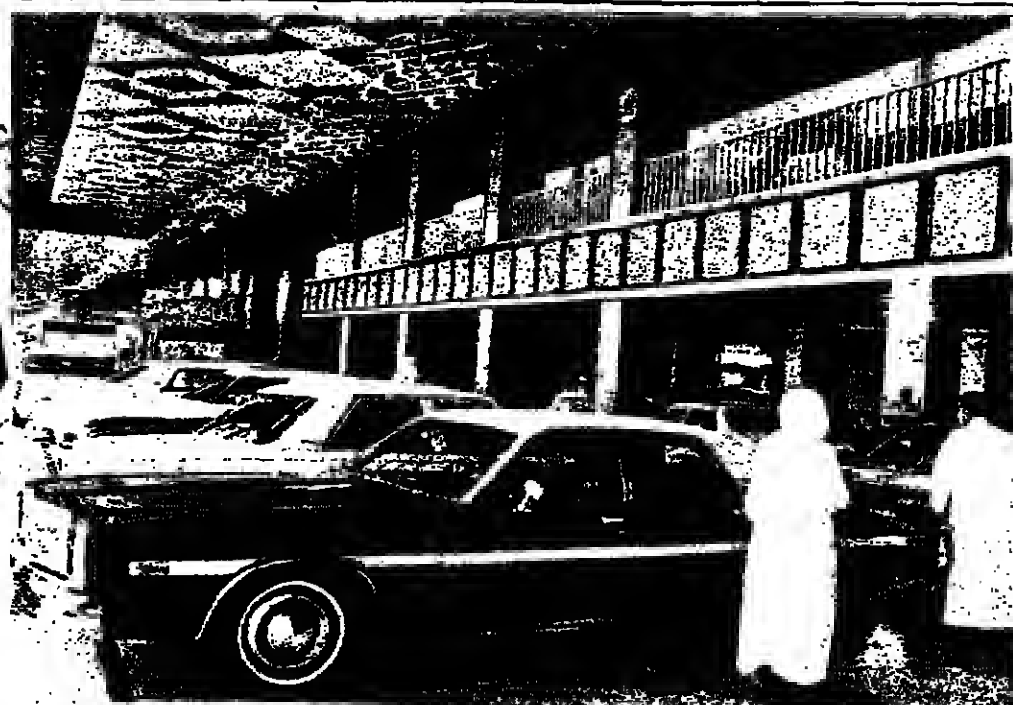
Al-Yom said that the Information Minister's statement has simply explained the dimensions of the vile campaigns by some newspapers and news agencies which dealt with the Haram incident from a point of disrespect to the sanctity of the Holy Place. The paper held the view that "Islam's traditional enemies were, in fact, afraid of Islam regaining its material, social and progressive values." It added that such dubious information media keep on trying to create crisis after crisis as they are themselves shorn of tranquility and are living in a vacuum from where they are unable to cope with the problems of life.

The paper warned that the Holy Haram incident could be an indication of further confrontations for Islam, but added that the Kingdom's pioneering activities in the field of Islam will continue for the sake of noble objectives the

faith has enjoined upon Muslims. Dealing with the crimes of the renegade gang, *Al-Bilad* wondered why they did not follow the Holy Prophet if they claimed to abide by his teachings and traditions. The paper felt that they ought to have opened a dialogue with religious scholars if they had some definite ideas or opinions in the matter of religion, instead of taking recourse to bloodshed and murders inside the holiest place on earth.

"They took to arms only with evil intentions of imposing their ideas on others and installing the so-called Mahdi as the imam of Muslims out of their sheer ignorance and crookedness. By the use of arms in the Holy Haram, this gang has only committed a heinous aggression against the developing society and culture of the country," it said.

هَذَا مِنَ الْخَبَرِ



"From American limousines to Japanese compacts to Mercedes and Rols Royces, cars are everywhere."

Below the driving age and the wheel

BY RAANA SIDDIQI



"The government, after all, can only do so much. It cannot stop every car every hour of the day."

DAH — "Faisal has had a accident. Thank God he is that's what matters most amduillah. The car was I but it was the other guy's 'aisal is a superb driver'" — ay the fond parents. We were obviously sym- to the parents and, as id, profoundly thanked the well. But at the same time n't help remembering the hen Faisal had other nar-

row escapes. I shudder when I recall the one and only time I had the horror of riding in his car with him at the wheel. I could not dare to look at the speedometer. You may take me for a cety, but I admit, I had my eyes-closed, fingers crossed and lips moving in silent prayer for the entire journey from downtown to Mecca Road. Actually, he did have to be a 'good driver' to make his way through the rush-hour maze on King Abdul Aziz Street and

thereabouts. Faisal is a muser at changing lanes at breakneck speed without signalling. His favorite trick is to honk just as the traffic light turns from red to orange. When he is able to jump the queue and stop just beyond the light, it is those behind him who have a gay old time at the horn. He was presented with his late departed Trans Am on his sixteenth birthday. Now, at the ripe age of eighteen, he is the proud owner of a driving license. The

license seems to have become a carte blanche for our young friend to be even more free and reckless on the road.

Faisal's case is typical of driving in the Kingdom. The immediate reaction of my husband, himself a good driver, on our first-scouting tour of the city was, "I cannot drive here." But, as it dawned on him that he had to drive in order to take me around and get himself to work, he relented and bought a small four-wheeler. This choice was quite surprising for one fond of sleek sports cars but they are rather on the dear side and, more to the point, have you seen a single car here which is not dented? "I'm not planning," my husband said, "to throw money down the benzine drain." Wise man — especially as he cannot afford to say, "Maslesh, we'll buy another one."

Jeddah traffic has, it must be said, improved greatly, thanks to the efforts of the local authorities: dual lane highways, flyovers, traffic lights and roads marked with yellow dividing lines.

Why is it, then, that motorists turn right only after forcing their way into the far left lane so that they have to sweep directly across three lanes of traffic? Why is it that drivers change lanes whimsically without bothering to signal except, perhaps, to the left when they mean to go right? Why is it that they don't understand the elementary laws of physics and expect a line of thirty cars to disappear the second the light turns green?

Often when a car zooms past, one is astonished to spot a young man not only well below the driving age but below the wheel as well.

Seeing the driving habits of some people, one wonders if many drivers are even aware of the fact that there is a reason for the lines, the signs and the lights or that there is a code of mutual respect and courtesy on the black ribbon.

There is an authorized driving school run by Dallah where one can take lessons and a test and be granted a license by the police. The minimum driving age, believe it or not, is eighteen.

The authorities rightly are rigid in enforcing traffic regulations. Drivers are required to carry their licenses at all times and, every now and then, there are rigorous spot checks when one can be stuck in a traffic jam for hours. After these checks, there are a few days of relative peace because those not in possession of valid papers are either caught and penalized or

stay at home itching to get behind the wheel again. Fines are heavy SR 300 for ignoring a one-way sign and one can even expect to be a guest at a Jeddah jail for a few days.

Recently, there were dozens of motorcycles in an empty lot on Shahrab Sitteen. Every motorcyclist was being stopped and his papers checked. During the half hour we saw the show, only one in ten motorcyclists had his license in order. The others had to leave their bikes and march on. Many never return to claim worthy steeds, finding it easier and cheaper just to buy another and start the whole process over again.

In a city growing so fast, it is understandable that it will take time for things to settle down, for people to get used to the correct

ways of driving. The government, after all, can only do so much. It cannot stop every car every hour of the day. Traffic policemen are often stunned and angry because as soon as their backs are turned, the fellow on the corner just slips past or turns a screeching corner to disappear before his number can be noted.

The public must develop some sense, if the roads are to become safe and precious lives are to be saved.

From American limousines to Japanese compacts to Mercedes and Rols Royces, cars are everywhere. They are a fast-selling commodity. Most homes have more than two cars. A child, that is a male child, starts learning of brakes, gears and clutches before

he starts school and by the age of nine or ten is taking the family car around the block on a shopping trip.

Car dealers could help by refusing to sell to those who have no licenses but the surest way to safety on the roads is not through enforcement but education. The enemy is us. We can tell the proud father that his son is endangering not only his own life but also the lives of innocent drivers and pedestrians and animals.

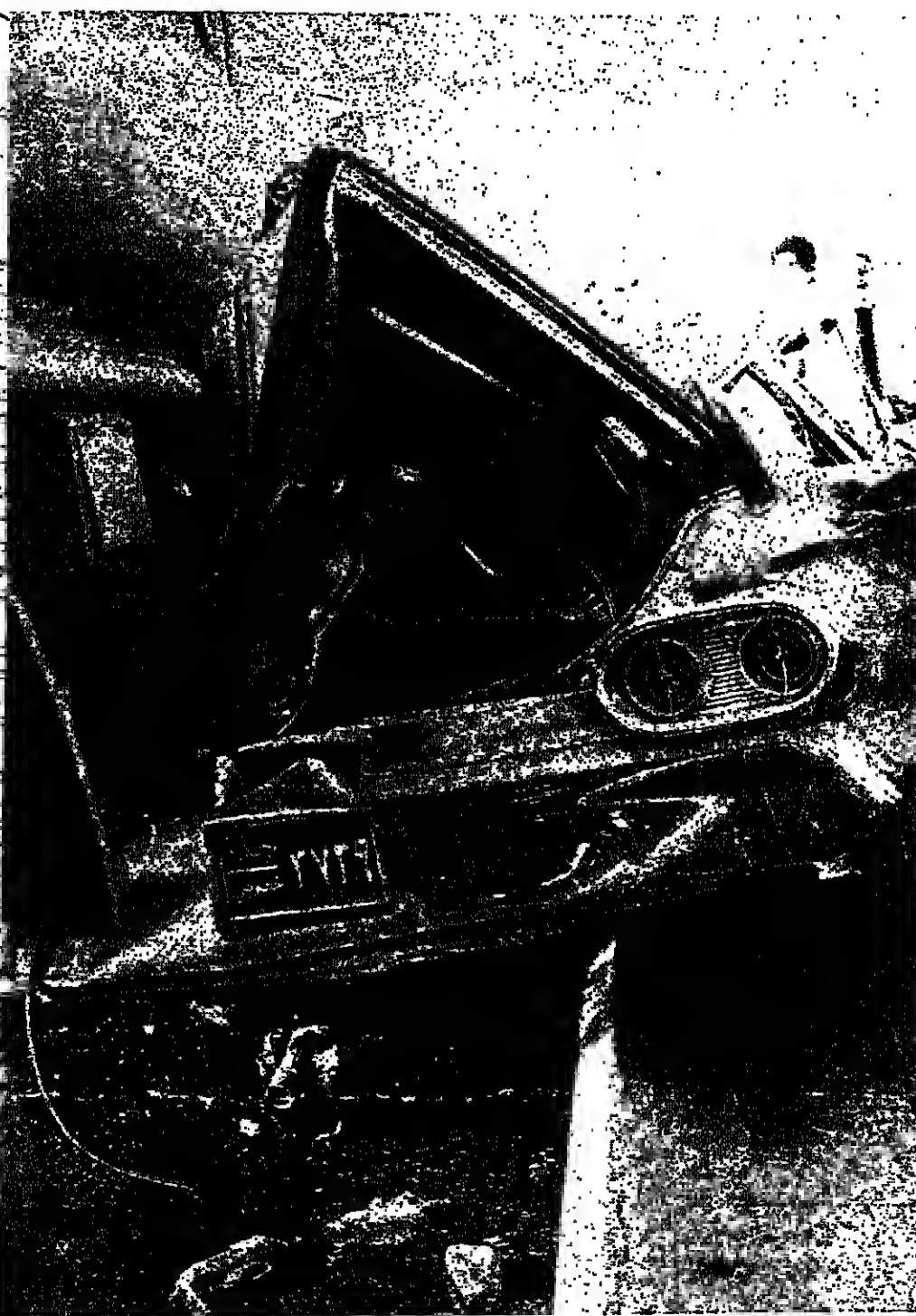
Everyone is in a rush and patience disappears behind the wheel. Even foreigners, who are supposed to come from traffic-conscious countries, drive recklessly, following the maxim that when in Jeddah do as the Jeddahites do.

Ask the Turks and they say the

Italians are rash drivers. The latter feel it is the Iranians who are responsible — "You know how Tehran traffic is, or at least, was."

The Iranians, in turn, blame the Lebanese. Everyone does agree that taxi drivers in Jeddah, and particularly down the wide boulevards of Riyadh, are a match for cabbies anywhere.

If there is one thing for which women may be thankful here, it is that we are spared the wheel. I, at least, would hate to be involved in a haggling session with another driver in the middle of a busy intersection particularly as I do not have forty thousand riyals to fork over in the event of a fatal accident. In this one case, we women can be happy for the 'petite difference.'



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Assassination trial starts

Choi only candidate for S. Korean chief

SEOUL, Dec. 3 (AP) — Acting President Choi Kyu-hah Monday accepted a draft to be a candidate in Thursday's indirect election to choose a caretaker successor to assassinated President Park Chung-hee.

Choi said it is his "historic mission" to preserve a constitutional government in South Korea.

Nearly one-third of the members of the electoral college, which will choose Park's successor without debate, signed a letter recommending Choi as the best candidate "to lead the nation in the current political situation in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the people."

Choi, 60, who was premier under Park, is expected to be the only candidate for president when the 2,560-member electoral college, known as the National Conference for Unification meets Thursday. The draft letter was signed by 827 members and Choi needs only a simple majority of 1,281 to win.

Choi has said the next president should not serve the remaining five years of Park's term, but should oversee a revision of the constitution and prepare the country for a presidential election.

Choi pledged to reform the constitution introduced by Park as he accepted formal nomination for the electoral college choice.

Choi, 60, said he would try to

"promote political development, including the amending of the constitution according to the desires of the people, and to lay the groundwork for a peaceful unification of the fatherland (North and South Korea)."

The national assembly has already formed a bipartisan ad hoc committee to review the 1972 "Yushin" constitution. The committee held its first meeting Monday to embark on the reforms, which could take one or two years.

At the same time, the martial law command announced that the court martial of former intelligence chief Kim Jae-kyu and seven others indicted on murder and other charges in connection with Park's assassination will begin Tuesday.

Park, who ruled South Korea for 18 years, was shot dead with five others while dining with Kim at a KCIA restaurant in Seoul Oct. 26.

Meanwhile, an opposition member of the national assembly standing trial on a charge of violating a presidential decree banning dissension was granted bail Monday.

The criminal court in the southwestern city of Kwanju announced that Son Joo-hang, a member of the New Democratic Party, had been released from detention on bail of about \$ 100.

Nineteen injured

Rightist clashes hit Spain

MADRID, Dec. 3 (R) — At least 19 people have been injured in Spain in two separate clashes involving extreme rightwingers.

In the southern city of Cordoba 14 were injured, four seriously, when armed rightists wielding chains attacked a Socialist-backed demonstration marking Andalusia's national day Monday.

Police said they had arrested 12 people, mainly members of the extreme rightwing Fuerza Nueva (new force) Party.

In Seville, capital of Andalusia, marchers were pelted with bottles from the terraces of the Fuerza Nueva headquarters but national day demonstrations in the rest of the depressed southern region

passed off peacefully.

At least five people were injured in the northern town of Tafalla when about 40 Fuerza Nueva militants in paramilitary uniforms attacked bystanders at a Fuerza Nueva rally.

In the nearby Basque country thousands of leftwing nationalists took to the streets to demand an inquiry into allegations of police torture and an amnesty for alleged Basque separatist guerrilla prisoners.

The most serious incident occurred in San Sebastian when demonstrators surrounded a Socialist member of parliament and forced him to take refuge in a bar.



STRIKE IN LONDON: Nurses and doctors in London take over a picket line abandoned by strikers at London's Charing Cross last week to make sure that urgently needed heating oil gets through. There were angry scenes as when the striking pickets had their makeshift but smashed.

Letters published

Peking wall offensive continues

PEKING, Dec. 3 (Agencies) — The campaign against Peking's "Democracy Wall" built up Monday with the publication in the municipal newspaper of two letters calling for immediate measures to be taken against it.

The wall has been under fire for almost a week, but it attracted large crowds again Monday.

A poster that appeared Sunday in support of the wall was ripped down overnight. Hundreds of others remained, however.

Members of parliament, the press and city authorities have criticized the year-old institution in recent days. The Peking revolutionary Committee (city council) says it has reached a decision on the wall, but this has not been revealed.

It said it is still consulting with "departments concerned" over when to announce the decision on the wall, Peking's last tribune of the people, where for the past year Chinese have spoken out freely on political, cultural and personal issues.

In response to a question, the committee's spokesman, Guan Xuanfu, Monday said it wants to get more opinions with the aim of "carrying out more effectively Socialist democracy." Peking

Daily Monday published two complaining letters on its front page. One from a restaurant directly opposite the wall and the other from a reader who claimed the posters were signed with false names. He did not explain how he knew this.

The paper did not say whether there had been letters in favor of the wall, a weather-beaten symbol of Peking's small hut once-outspoken civil rights movement.

Attacks on the wall and the uses to which it has been put began last week with a slashing criticism from members of the standing committee of the National People's Congress. The committee said subversive elements with ulterior motives have abused the wall to advocate the overthrow of the Socialist system.

The committee ordered the city government to do something about it.

The delay in making the announcement public suggested there may have been second thoughts. The national constitution officially guarantees the right of citizens to put up big character posters critical of the policies of the party and the government.

The letter from the restaurant said its writers had long been

unhappy about the people who had stirred trouble at the wall.

The letter said the restaurant people had group discussions and concluded "under the cloak of democracy and freedom... they have been peddling the stuff of anarchism."

The cooks, waiters, managers and dishwashers all said "In our opinion the existence of the wall is an interference with the drive towards national modernization." "Effective measures should be taken to deal with the situation as soon as possible" the writer of the other letter was quoted.

Campaign attacks continue

Singh cabinet deserted by 4th minister

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (Agencies) — India's caretaker Prime Minister Charan Singh suffered another setback Monday when a fourth minister resigned from his government.

Communications Minister Zulfikarullah, who heads a front of five Muslim organizations, quit the ruling coalition and decided to back the opposition Janata Party.

Zulfikarullah, representing the regional Muslim Majlis group, could help the Janata Party to win Muslim votes in the January national elections.

Three other ministers, who resigned in the past six weeks, joined former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party. They were Finance Minister Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Industry Minister Kasu Brahmananda Reddy and Minister of State for Civil Aviation Atineedu Prasada Rao.

In his election campaign Sunday, Singh said he favors banning domestic use of factory-made cloth and requiring Indians to dress in homespun and cottage-woven fabrics.

Mill cloth should be produced only for export, he told a campaign meeting at Meerut, 100 kilometers northeast of New Delhi.

Such policies favoring labor-intensive industries could provide 12 million new jobs, said the 76-year-old rural bloc leader who has headed the coalition government since the end of July.

Singh's Lok Dal Party, the Congress Party led by Mrs. Gandhi and the Janata Party headed by untouchable leader Jagjivan Ram are the largest contenders in the hallyoting.

After aid diverted to troops

Thais stop refugee camp relief

BANGKOK, Dec. 3 (AP) — The Thai government Monday cut off water and food supplies to a Cambodian encampment on the border where it said some 300,000 Cambodians are taking temporary refuge, a high-ranking military officer said.

Col. Prachak Sawangchitr, officer in charge of military operations at the border province of Prachinburi, said the government ordered the halt of the supplies to Non Mark Moon after it found evidence that the supplies had been distributed to troops and not civilians.

Prachak said he also received reports that leaders of armed Cambodians had sold the supplies to troops who were waging a guerrilla war inside Cambodia against the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime.

The Cambodians at the camp are members of the "Free Khmer" movement comprising civilians and guerrillas whose aim is to bring back a neutral and non-Communist Cambodia.

"The food boycott will last until the leaders of this Camp change their attitude and start cooperating with us," Prachak said. The government is also dismayed at the leaders of the camp who oppose the Thai military's evacuation of their civilian followers into safer areas inside Thailand.

The Thais hoped earlier to move an estimated 200,000 Cambodians clustered around the border into a new camp, 12 kilometers inside the frontier. But so far, only 36,000 Cambodians have moved since the operation began almost two weeks ago.

Prachak said the Thai military has had difficulties trying to control the Non Mark Moon camp, which is under the control of Prince Norodom Soriavk, who claims to be a cousin of Cambodia's former head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

There are two other Free Khmer settlements on the Thai border, and Prachak said they would receive their normal relief supplies.

The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and the Thai government Monday entered an agreement for the turning over of \$ 59.7 million in international aid to care for some 300,000 Cambodian refugees in Thailand.

The agreement covered the joint UNHCR-Thai operations at various camps that house refugees, as well as plans to

develop new camps.

Deputy Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Soonsirin said the money will be used to buy food supplies as well as medical and sanitation equipment for the Cambodians and the Thais along the border who have been affected by refugee influx.

Prasong said the budget of 59.7 million is only for the period from November to June next year and that an effort will be made by UNHCR to mobilize assistance from the international community if the problem persists or worsens.

The Cambodians who entered Thailand this year were not technically designated refugees by the Thai government but said they would eventually be repatriated into Cambodia when the situation returns to normal.

Soviet troop pullout timed to stop NATO deployment

EAST BERLIN, Dec. 3 (R) — A Soviet campaign against new Western nuclear missiles will start in East Germany this week with a visit by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and withdrawal of Russian troops, demonstrating Moscow's sincerity on the issue.

Western diplomats said both events were timed to sway opinion at a foreign ministers' meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Brussels Dec. 12. The ministers will vote on production, and possible future deployment, of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles that will have sufficient range to reach Soviet territory from Western Europe.

Current missiles in NATO's tactical nuclear force do not have such a range. Gromyko is traveling to East Berlin to head a conference of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers. Informed sources said the ministers will both appeal to West to postpone a decision on missiles, and threaten to enlarge Soviet bloc nuclear forces if NATO goes ahead.

Western diplomats speculated that Gromyko will underline Moscow's stated desire for East-West arms control by attending the final withdrawals of Soviet troops from East Germany. In East Berlin last October, President Leonid Brezhnev announced the withdrawal of up to 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks as a gesture of commitment to détente.

East Germany has invited dozens of Western journalists to attend the start of the withdrawal to ensure maximum publicity the media of the NATO member states. But it has left them guessing about the exact date of the pullout.

Gromyko is expected to make foreign policy speech asserting that the departure of men and equipment from the frontline of the Warsaw Pact is evidence that Moscow poses no threat to the West and is determined to reduce East-West tensions in Central Europe.

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
High Executive Committee
Bureau for the Project of Ministry of
Foreign Affairs and Diplomatic Quarter

Pre-qualification for Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Staff Housing Project

The Bureau invites interested Contractors to apply for prequalification for the new Ministry of Foreign Affairs Staff Housing Project in Riyadh.

The Project, which will be located on 39 Ha, consists of the following principle categories of work which must be completed within 32 months from Contract award:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| HOUSING | - 600 quality residential units of various types |
| SUPPORT FACILITIES | - Religious, Educational, Health, Community & Commercial Facilities |
| INFRASTRUCTURE | - Roads and Landscaping, Water & Sewers, Power and Telecommunication |

Contractors interested in prequalifying for one or more of the foregoing categories may apply to the Bureau by letter indicating their speciality and the category for which prequalification is requested. Applications must be received by the Bureau, which is located directly east of the Yamama Hotel in Riyadh, not later than noon on 19 Moharram 1400 H corresponding to 8 December 1979. Prequalification documents will be issued by the Bureau between 19 and 26 Moharram 1400 H corresponding to 8 to 15 December 1979 for prompt completion.

Pre-qualification documents will be evaluated by the Bureau for the purpose of developing a final bid list. Invitations to submit tenders will be extended only to those Contractors prequalified by the Bureau for the final bid list.

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هكذا من العمل

Maureen the elephant



An elephant of the Roberts Brothers Circus recently put on an exhibition football match. She is an Indian elephant, a species smaller than that found in Africa.



New North Sea oil well boosts Norwegian liftings

OSLO, Dec. 3 (R) — A cargo which some oilmen are calling the biggest Christmas present in Norwegian history will be landed at a refinery shortly before the country's four million people start their traditional Yuletide celebrations.

The cargo, 100,000 tons of crude oil, will be the first ashore from the "A" Platform of the Statfjord field where production began late last month.

Landing the oil will mark the start of a new era in Norway's oil boom which many citizens hope eventually will bring them a "super-welfare" state.

Norwegians are already producing 40 million tons of oil and gas a year from other North Sea fields, four times their annual consumption. It makes Norway the biggest oil exporter in Western Europe.

The country's oil and gas industry is rapidly expanding the exploration of new North Sea fields and is poised to sink the first "search" wells off the coast of central and northern Norway next spring.

The ministry of energy said that by the turn of the century state revenue from the official annual production target of 9 million tons of oil and gas will run into billions of dollars.

The Statfjord field will have two re-production platforms before it is full developed. It straddles the dividing line between the British and Norwegian sectors of the North Sea, with almost 85 per cent on Norway's side.

The Norwegian state oil company, Statoil, holds a 87.4 per cent stake in the field while Mobil Oil exploring Norway operates it and has a 12.6 per cent stake.

The field is the biggest North Sea oil reservoir found so far.

Production from Platform "A" will be 50 per cent above Norway's consumption in a few years.

Statfjord's proven reserves are 470 million tons of oil valued at more than \$ 109 billion at today's prices.

With production expected to reach its peak in the late 1980s.

the Norwegian state will have an annual income from the Statfjord field alone of some \$ 3 billion.

Originally Statfjord's total costs were estimated at some \$ 700 million, but they actually have reached \$ 1.5 billion, making it the largest industrial project in Norway's history.

However, each time the petroleum-producing countries increase prices, the return on Norway's North Sea oil investments rises. With present oil prices, Statfjord has become even more profitable than first estimated, despite rising costs.

"There are no other industrial projects in Europe today as profitable as the oil companies in the North Sea," says A. Johnson, Statoil's managing director.

He says the total costs of Statfjord development will be repaid within two or three years as the price of its high-quality light and sulphur-low oil is likely to go on rising.

Johnson is very optimistic about the years ahead, especially when Norwegian oil development expands northwards.

"The proven reserves south of the 62nd Parallel, to which oil explorations have been restricted so far, are 1.6 billion tons of oil equivalents. My personal opinion is that there is at least an additional 4.6 billion in the same area," he said.

With the northern area seven times larger, he adds, there could be at least as much up there, giving Norway an overall reserve of at least nine billion tons.

He forecasts that oil production in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, maintaining the ceiling of 90 million tons yearly recommended by parliament, will continue on an unreduced level for at least a century.



END STRIKE: Workers at a French electrical engineering factory in Belfort are shown here after they had voted to end a strike last week. The plant, occupied by the workers when the strike started three months earlier was evacuated the same day so that work should be begun.

At Asia-Pacific conference

Increased food for poor urged

HONG KONG, Dec. 3 (AP) — The Philippines' agriculture minister said Monday it is time for the world to "feed the teeming millions of hungry men, women and children in the developing world" on a permanent basis.

Addressing the opening session of an Asia-Pacific food production conference, minister Arturo Tanco said he is particularly concerned about Asia, which he described as "the world's hungriest continent."

"Asia is the battleground where the war against poverty must be fought — and won," said Tanco, who is also president of the World Food Council.

He said that although increased

grain output is being reported throughout the world, 455 million people in the developing countries remain hungry and of that number, more than 300 million are Asians.

Tanco said the urgency in feeding hungry Asians is obvious because Asia's population is "thickest, per capita income lowest and poverty most widespread."

He stressed the reality of Asian agriculture is that increases in production cannot keep pace with increases in population.

Although Asia's food imports have continued to grow from 7 million tons in 1960 to 26 million tons this year, the Asian diet remains "wanting," he said.

Per capita calorie consumption in most Asian countries has remained fairly constant at 2,000 calories a day in the past two decades.

China to rebuild disaster-hit town

TOKYO, Dec. 3 (AP) — New housing for 39,000 families is expected to be completed by the year end in Tangshan, the north Chinese city devastated by an earthquake in July 1976. China's official Xinhua news agency reported Monday.

China did not report casualties from the quake until last month, when it said 242,000 persons had died and 164,000 were injured in the mining and industrial city of about one million people.

All 730,000 of Tangshan's current residents are expected to have new homes by the end of 1982, Xinhua said.

By the end of October, it said, 820,000 of the 2.76 million square meters of new housing under construction had been completed and 24,000 families resettled.

It said full-scale rebuilding in Tangshan began at the start of 1973, with more than 2,300 technicians converging on the city from all over China for surveying and designing.

Outside help, particularly from the army, made it possible to resume production quickly after the quake in coalfields and factories.

Devised with Britain in mind, the mechanism has never been used because of the restrictions, which are related to a country's balance of payments, rate of economic growth and gross national product.

The commission, which deliberately refrained from putting a figure in the second part of its proposal, was told by the leaders to go away and do so.

This exercise gives them an opportunity to take some of the political steam out of the dispute, though Common Market diplomats wonder whether Mrs. Thatcher will be ready to make concessions to her partners.

France and Denmark are among the countries most affected at present by disagreement with Britain over community rules.

France has defied the European Court ruling that it must lift restrictions on imports of British lamb, and disagrees with Britain on what sort of market system the community should have for mutton and lamb.

Denmark has long been irked by Britain's resistance to proposal for a joint community fisheries policy, and by its unilateral restrictions in parts of the North Sea where fish trawlers make their living from catching.

Signs of British willingness to compromise on these issues might make Paris and Copenhagen reader to compromise on the budget question, but Common Market diplomats say this does not seem to be Mrs. Thatcher's style.

Egypt, IMF start meeting on credit, MENA reports

CAIRO, Dec. 3 (R) — Egypt and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) opened talks here Monday on the possibility of concluding a new extended credit agreement, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) said.

The agency gave no figures for the new agreement, but the influential newspaper *Al-Gomhuria* said it would be for \$ 720 million.

The IMF delegation is led by Abdul Shakur Shaalan, director of the IMF Middle East operations, and the Egyptian team by Hamed

Sayeh, minister of economy.

The new three-year agreement would replace one concluded last year for 600 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR's) — then worth \$ 720 million.

The 1978 agreement required Egypt to carry out various reforms to curb its budget and to keep the 1979 net deficit below \$ 1,739 billion.

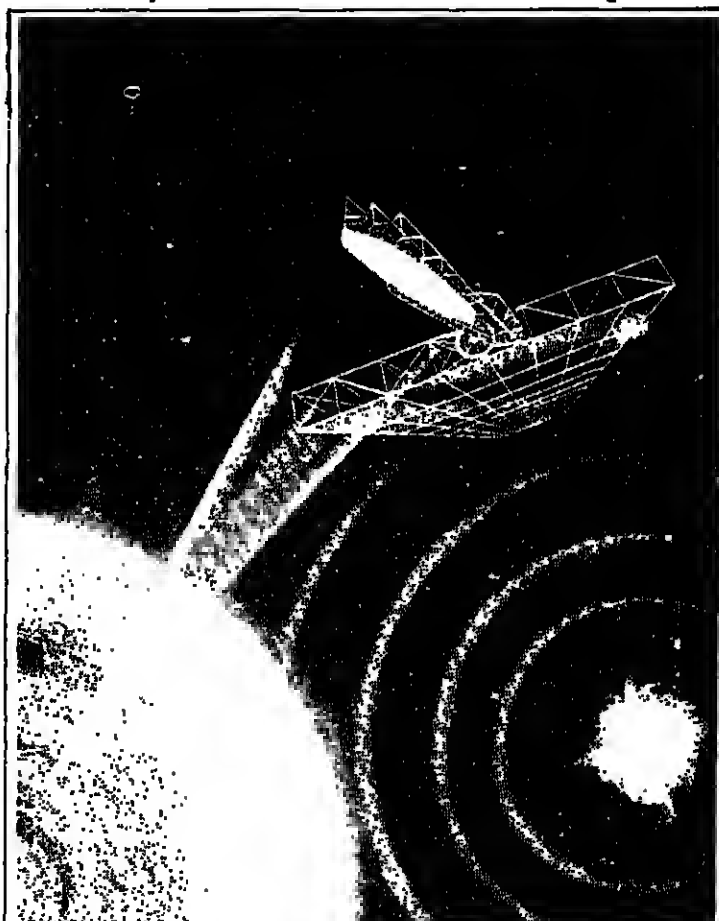
Egyptian estimates for 1979 put the net deficit within the limits set by the IMF, but Western economic sources said IMF estimates place it well above this ceiling.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Monday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.375	3.375
Pound Sterling	7.56	7.50	7.50
Deutsche Mark (100)	194.00	198.00	198.00
Swiss F (100)	208.00	216.00	216.00
French F (100)	82.00	84.00	84.00
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	42.10	42.10
Lebanese Lira (100)		99.00	98.75
Syrian Lira (100)		78.25	86.90
Egyptian Pound		4.50	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.20	12.20
Jordanian Dinar		11.30	11.38
Emirates Dirham (100)		89.90	89.70
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.50	91.30
Bahraini Dinar		8.96	8.96
Iranian Riyal (100)		26.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		9.30	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.40	74.40
Moroccan Dirham (100)		80.00	86.90
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.60
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.20
Gold kg.		46,600.00	—
10 Tolas bar		5,450.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.50	—	14.16
Canadian Dollar	2.88	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	119.00	113.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	174.00	174.00	175.75
Spanish Peso		50.50	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)		80.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	46.50
Singapore		—	1.57

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel.: 23815.



HARNESSING SOLAR POWER: A new major study into the idea of harnessing solar power for electricity will be undertaken by the British Aerospace Dynamics Group. The technique would involve using solar-powered satellites which would be assembled in orbit 22,300 miles above the Equator to convert the sun's rays into electrical energy. This supply would then be relayed to large antennae 'farms' on earth using microwave, laser or other technology and then fed into the grid system.

After U.K. Dublin summit row

How long will EEC continue to live?

DUBLIN, Dec. 3 (R) — The European Common Market has staved off a serious crisis for several months, but British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher warned her partners at a summit here she is ready to make life difficult for them if the community does not refund British tax in billions of dollars.

The two-day meeting ended in what looked like failure for Mrs. Thatcher, who had loudly proclaimed for months that there must be solution here to the problem of Britain's huge payments into the budget of the EEC.

But in one sense the summit was a success for the Common Market's first woman leader as she was at the center of the stage and warned to the school mistress-like role in which the cartoonists portray her.

The measure of her success will be their willingness in the next summit to make concessions to Britain but many diplomats here wondered whether Mrs. Thatcher listened to her partners views as she repeated hers.

All she could win here was agreement to have the Common Market Commission go back to Brussels and look at the figures, to try to come up with more detailed proposals for the partners to discuss.

The failure of the Dublin summit, or European Council, to find a solution has only shelved the problem, and the nine leaders must come back to it when they meet in Brussels in February or March.

They agreed that Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga, who

takes over as president of the European Council on January 1, should decide whether enough progress has been made to bring the meeting forward to February, instead of waiting until the end of March.

Most of the Dublin meeting was taken up with what seemed like a dialogue of the deaf between Mrs. Thatcher and her partners.

Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing were the most insistent that Britain should be given no more than the \$ 735 million put forward in the first part of a solution proposed by the Common Market Commission.

If this was the maximum as far as they were concerned, it was well below the minimum Mrs. Thatcher would settle for.

The other members, especially West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, were ready on certain conditions, to go a bit further: putting some money into the second part of the commission proposal, for aids over the next three to four years to British coalmining, transport, and agriculture.

But before they would endorse the \$ 735 million refund they wanted to be sure Mrs. Thatcher would settle for what she was offered, and not come back for still more.

This figure could be achieved by removing restriction placed on the so-called Dublin mechanism, a financial key worked out at the previous summit here in 1975 in an attempt to avoid countries paying more than their fair share into

Bergland tour doesn't help U.S. farm programs make world confused

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP) — U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland faced a difficult task when he had to explain U.S. government farm programs during a three-week trip to the Middle East and Europe last month.

Sometimes even American farmers themselves have a hard time understanding them.

In Rome to address a meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization Nov. 13, Bergland's original speech was rewritten at Bergland's request to help clarify some of the points and to emphasize others more strongly.

Lom Sand, an aide of Bergland's, said the speech was changed mainly to outline at the beginning some of the mistakes Bergland felt the United States made in the past and explain that they have been corrected.

In the rewritten speech, Bergland said, "At times our food assistance programs miss their main goal: the elimination of burden-some surplus."

"At times the major tool of our domestic policies became massive land retirement schemes which reached the level of 20 to 40 million hectares."

"At times we would either give away or sell our country at rock bottom prices — again, with too little thought for global needs of the future."

Sand, who accompanied Bergland on the trip, said in an interview that "various people" in foreign delegations had been critical of U.S. dumping of surplus grain on the world market and of the recent programs aimed at taking millions of acres of U.S. cropland from production at a time when global food needs still remain great.

There was also criticism that

we had set-aside programs again for next year," Sand said. "Some apparently thought Bergland made the official announcement in Rome that there wouldn't be any."

The decision against a 1980 wheat set-aside program and the feedgrains decision had been disclosed before the speech in Rome.

The domestic grain reserve program being used extensively by American farmers is difficult to comprehend because other "reserves" also are part of the overall global food strategy.

Iranian assets seen frozen by court in France

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP) — A French financial newspaper said Monday French courts have frozen Iran's interests in Eurodiff, the European uranium enrichment organization.

There was no immediate comment from Eurodiff, the French company Coema which runs the French stake in the plant, or from the French Atomic Energy Commission, and no court record could be traced.

If the freeze is confirmed, it will be the first such action taken here since President Jimmy Carter's decision to freeze Iranian assets in the United States.

The newspaper, *'Agf'*, said the decision followed the failure of an Iranian operating company to fulfill its financial obligations.

In 1975, Iran took a 2 per cent stake in Eurodiff, giving it access to sufficient production from the Tricastin plant in southern France to supply 10 nuclear power stations.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of Education	Operation and maintenance of airconditioning at the ministry's prefabricated stores on Khurais Road, Riyadh	5/M	1000	Dec. 30
Municipality of Buraidah	Asphalting, paving and lighting of roads in Buraidah, in the second stage		1000	Dec. 30
Directorate of Education, Qunfuzah	Fencing of the Saudia school in Qunfuzah		200	Dec. 15
Ministry of P.T.T., Dept. of Telegraph & Telephones	Clearance of the ministry's consignments from the customs and their transportation to the warehouses	8099/400	25	Dec. 15
Municipality of Medina	Construction of Fairouziah park		500	Dec. 29
" " "	Paving and asphalting of roads and construction of lavatories (A)		5000	Dec. 29
" " "	Paving and asphalting of roads and construction of lavatories (B)		5000	Dec. 29



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LETERIS II	5-12-79	Sugar

VESSELS SAILED

ARAB AL-RIYAD	11-11-79
ARABNAJD	7-11-79

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هكذا من العمل

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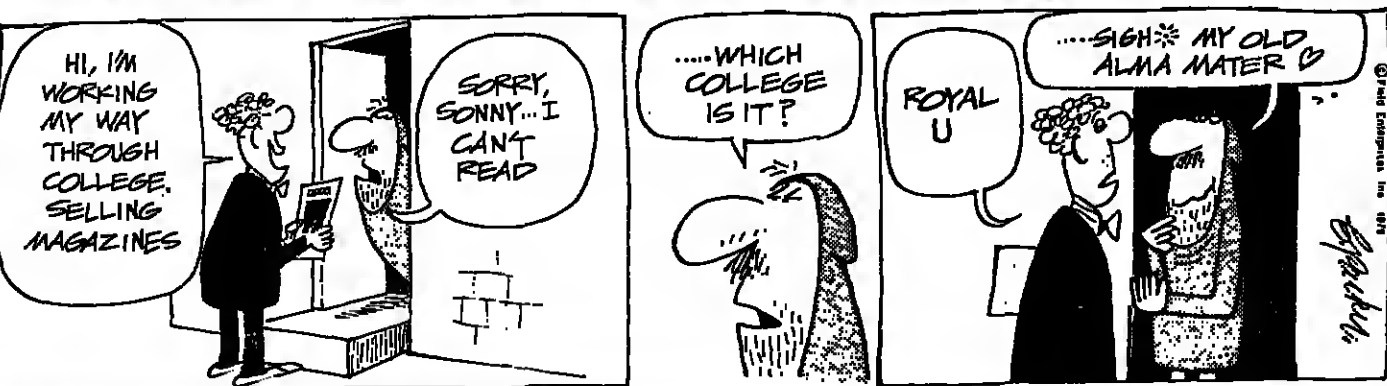
BEETLE BAILEY



HAGAR



WIZARD



DENNIS THE MENACE



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

40 Hold back

1 Arthur

6 of the court

31 Isolate

10 Hold back

11 Ancestor

14 Excepting

18 Before

16 "andient"

17 German

18 Face horse

20 Arr. Peak

21 Display light

22 Lake a

23 "smooth"

24 Show

25 Where

26 Ignoble

27 "Romania"

28 German city

29 Staying

30 play

31 Gull on a

32 Shetland

33 Deneuve's

34 African

35 Wandering

37 "I'll short"

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Believe It or Not!



Contract Bridge

B. Jay Becker

A Delicate Deduction

South dealer.

North-South vulnerable.

NORTH

K J 8 8

A 4

Q 3 2

A Q J 9 5

WEST

K 5

Q J 10 9 6

Q J 10 9 6

Q 7 4 2

EAST

K 7 2

Q 7 3 2

K Q 8 7 5

K 3

SOUTH

A Q 10 9 4 3

K 7 4 5

A 4

Q 10 8

The bidding:

South West North East

1 Pass 3 Pass

3 Pass 4 Pass

4 NT Pass 5 Pass

6 Pass

Let's say you're West and

South gets to six spades on the

bidding shown. The question

that now arises is whether you

should lead the jack of hearts

or jack of diamonds. The suits

are exactly equal and, off-

hand, your choice of which

jack to lead seems to be a toss-

up.

However, as in many

similar situations, there is an

inference you can draw that

should persuade you to lead a

diamond instead of a heart.

Notice that if you lead a

diamond the slam goes down.

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Al-Wafa Pharmacy		
MECCA		
Al-Sabhi Drug Store	Ajjayd	421
Al-Ghazzah Drug Store	Al-Ghazzah	
RIYADH		
Tomer Pharmacy	King Faisal St.	
Al-Marbaa Drug Store	Mecca Road	
Bin Hayyan Pharmacy	Hejaz Road	
DAMMAM		
Al-Tasir Pharmacy	Qatif Road	237
AL-KHOBAR		
Al-Amal Drug Store	King Khaled St.	422

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

	Fajr	Istraq	Dhuhr	Assr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:23	6:48	12:17	3:23	5:41	7:11
Medina	5:32	6:54	12:19	3:20	5:37	7:07
Nejd	4:55	6:23	11:44	2:46	5:03	6:33

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Electric Company 438
5:25 Grizzly Adams	The Seekers
Safety Film	Stop off the Road
6:19 Lifeline	Dr. Durze
7:08 Survival	Trial of Peter Rabbit
7:32 Secret war	Terror Weapons
8:22 Persuaders	Long Goodbye
9:12 Against the Wind	When Kings go Forth to Battle

VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOC Magazine
Reports: Actualities	America: Science
Opinion: Analyses	Cultural: Letter
8:30 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
News Summary	11:50 Music USA: (Jazz)
9:00 Special English:	VOA WORLD REPORT
News, Feature, The	Midnight
Making of a Nation	
News Summary	
9:30 Music USA:	12:00 News newsmakers'
(Standards)	voices correspondents
10:00 News Roundup:	reports background
Reports: Actualities	features media
10:05 Opening: Analyses	comments news analyses.

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E.T.A JEDDAH

Dec: 5
Dec: 8
Dec: 13
Dec: 26
Jan: 4

E.T.A DAMMAM

Dec: 16
Dec: 21
Jan: 3
Jan: 12

E.T.D DAMMAM

Dec: 17
Dec: 22
Jan: 4
Jan: 13

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IT TO INDIAN EMBASSY JEDDAH.

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FARAH ABDI, SOMALI NATIONAL HOLDING
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International

الثلاثاء ١٥ محرم ١٤٠٠ هـ

To form new government

Sa Carneiro's rightists sweep Portuguese parliament vote

LISBON, Dec. 3 (Agencies) — Center-rightists have a winning parliamentary majority over Portugal's leftist parties and the right to form a new government, the National Election Center said Monday.

The election headquarters gave the center-right coalition of lawyer Francisco Sa Carneiro 125 of the parliament's 250 seats, one vote short of a majority.

But the center said four seats to be decided from absentee ballots would put the coalition over the top.

Sa Carneiro claimed victory and said he would form a government as soon as possible.

Sa Carneiro said on television: "The results we have at this moment show that the Democratic Alliance can have a majority in parliament, and so we are going to form a government."

"I think finally Portugal will find a line of stability, of moderation and of economic and social recovery."

Sa Carneiro was speaking after Socialist leader Mario Soares had conceded defeat.

The poll was the second free parliamentary election in Portugal since the old right-wing dictatorship was overthrown in 1974.

The leader of the Center Democrats (CDs) Diogo Freitas do Amaral, whose party belongs to the alliance said, "I think this (victory) is a confirmation of the trend of recent years in Western Europe for Marxist parties and forces to be defeated."

"Our main targets in the economic fields



PREPARING: The youths last week put up posters for the Communists in Lisbon, but their hopes were doomed as the center-right won a spectacular victory in the Portuguese parliamentary elections.

will be the fight against inflation and unemployment."

Alliance supporters celebrated the victory launching fireworks and setting off round the capital in cars trailing party banners and chanting "Victory, Victory" and blaring horns.

The alliance was helped to victory by about a million former Portuguese colonists, refugees from Marxist governments in Africa, who were voting for the first time with 18-year-old voters.

The center-right's coalition parties won three of the four absentee seats in the 1976

parliamentary election. The election center said the absentee ballots would be counted Dec. 12.

The victory over the Socialists and Communists was the first reversal of the left's grip on power since the Portuguese revolution five years ago.

The national election center said unofficial but complete returns gave the Socialists 73 seats, the Communists 47 and one seat to a small leftist party.

Sa Carneiro's alliance of Social Democrats and conservatives polled 44.6 per cent of the total vote against 27.4 per cent for the Socialists and 19 per cent for the Communists.

As the all-night counting from Sunday's record election turnout neared an end, the country's newsagency and national television declared center-rightists the winner but gave no firm figures for the majority.

Ifsa Carneiro's alliance won all the remaining votes, it would have only a four-seat majority, but it would be the first time an elected government has had one since the revolution by leftist army officers.

Election officials gave a hypothetical figure on 44 per cent of the vote as the minimum needed to achieve a majority in the 250-seat national assembly.

Former Prime Minister Mario Soares' Socialists won the first parliamentary election after Portugal's 1974 revolution but not a majority with 35 per cent of the vote. Soares blamed his party's poor showing this time on the fact his government was in power when the country was hit by record inflation and

unemployment.

The Sa Carneiro coalition, running as separate parties, polled 39 per cent in 1976.

Prior to the 1974 revolution Sa Carneiro was a member of the so-called "liberal bench" of parliament during his four years in the chamber, pressing for liberalization of the Caetano government, an end to then all-pervasive censorship program and investigations into the commonly brutal activities of the now-defunct secret police PIDE.

With no outlet for his political frustrations in the assembly, Sa Carneiro began writing political essays attacking the government for publication in Lisbon papers and private printing presses.

In February 1973, he quit his parliamentary seat and left full-time politics. Fourteen months later, in regard for his opposition to the Caetano government, he was appointed minister without portfolio in a hastily organized provisional cabinet following the April 25, 1974 coup.

A month later he joined two long-time friends and founded the Social Democrat party as a sort of public offer to Portuguese opposed to the former regime but not interested in Socialist or Communist platforms.

The party, led by Sa Carneiro, came out against the nationalizations of basic industries in 1974-5 and quickly joined the more conservative Center Democrats in attacking successive provisional cabinets under the pro-Communist Prime Minister Vasco Gonçalves.

But talks still deadlocked

Lord Soames said in line for Rhodesia post

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP) — Lord Soames, leader of the House of Lords, is expected to be named as British governor of Zimbabwe Rhodesia during the period before independence, the Press Association reported Monday.

Lord Soames, 59, a merchant banker, former soldier and Conservative politician, is expected to fly to Salisbury as soon as the London peace conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia ends, PA said in a story attributed to government sources.

The sources, according to PA, expected that Lord Soames would complete his work in Zimbabwe Rhodesia by about Easter, April 6.

There has been speculation for at least a month that Lord Soames, son-in-law of Britain's wartime leader, Sir Winston Churchill, would get the governor's job.

But the sources said no official announcement will be made until the end of the London peace talks, which convened Sept. 10 at Lancaster House and are now in their 13th week.

Lord Soames, who was made a life peer in 1978, has been a director of N.M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd. since 1977 and of National Westminster Bank since 1978.

As Arthur Christopher Soames, he married Mary Churchill in 1947. Educated at Eton and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, Soames served in the Coldstream Guards in the Middle East, Italy and France during World War II.

He served as Secretary of War from January 1958 to July 1960, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food 1960-1964 and British ambassador to France 1968-1972.

British officials said they doubt the London peace talks will end this week.

The talks to end the war in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and bring the breakaway British colony to legal independence enter their 13th week Monday deadlocked by a clash between Britain and black guerrilla leaders over details for a cease-fire agreement.

Each side has submitted detailed plans to the other on how it thinks the cease-fire should be put into effect. Each side Sunday insisted that the other side should say "yes or no" to its cease-fire ideas before the talks can progress.

Eddison Zvobgo, chief spokesman for Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Patriotic Front guerrillas fighting troops of Salisbury's biracial government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, said his side is waiting for British

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington "to say yes or no."

A spokesman for Carrington, who is the chairman at the talks, said the foreign secretary was waiting to hear "yes or no" from the Patriotic Front.

Carrington was reportedly "smouldering" after waiting in vain Saturday and Sunday for Mugabe and his co-leader in the Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo, to call on him at the Foreign Office to give an answer.

Carrington's cease-fire proposals to end the seven-year war prior to fresh elections have been approved by Muzorewa's Salisbury government delegation at the talks.

They propose that guerrilla forces should be gathered together into assembly points while Salisbury government troops remain in their strategically situated bases.

Mugabe and Nkomo say Carrington's plan would put the guerrillas at a disadvantage. They want a two-phased disengagement of forces, with the guerrillas pulling back only after Salisbury government forces have withdrawn to company level bases. Only then would they be prepared to move their guerrillas to the designated assembly areas which Britain has proposed, they say.

Carrington, after making several concessions to a Patriotic Front in a bid to break this latest deadlock in the talks, has refused to accept this plan.

Zimbabwe Rhodesian intelligence estimates the Front has at least 17,000 men in the country with thousands more preparing to infiltrate before a cease-fire. Salisbury's army which is composed mostly of black troops led by white officers totals around 12,000 men. The Salisbury government, the Front and Britain have already come to broad agreement in the talks on details for a new constitution and new elections to be held under a British governor.

Bugging affair costs U.N. aide his position

GENEVA, Dec. 3 (R) — A United Nations official who lost his job after an inquiry found he had bugged his chief's telephone says he is appealing against the decision and is demanding reinstatement.

The official, Pierre Sanon, from Upper Volta, is former deputy director of the U.N. Human Rights Division. The investigation began last September after his Dutch chief, Theodor van Boven, said his telephone had been tapped.

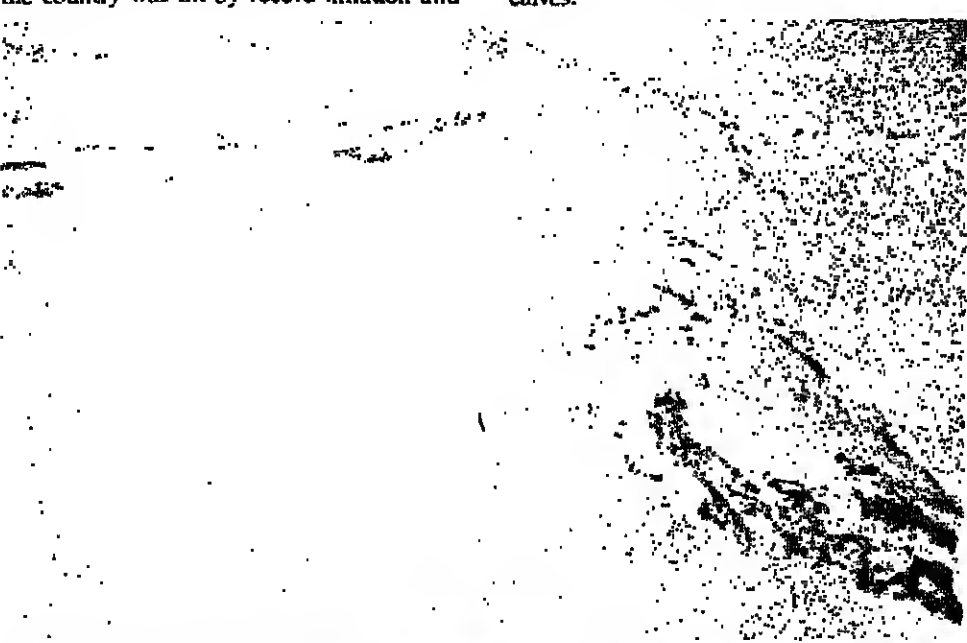
In a statement announcing his appeal against a decision to allow his contract to lapse at the end of last month, Sanon said the allegations were based on the fact that he had made a recording for business purposes.

He said the recording was made to prepare for a human rights seminar for which he was responsible, later held in Monrovia.

"This recording was made in Mr. van Boven's office, in his presence and from his telephone at the moment he was discussing questions relative to this seminar," he said.

"It was established there was no link with any intelligence agency," he added, referring to press reports that some officials suspected a link with the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Officials had looked for an alternative job for Sanon in the U.N. because of his creditable record in the Human Rights Division but had not found a suitable opening, a U.N. spokesman said.



CRASH SITE: A picture taken some time ago by the U.S. Geological survey shows Mt. Erebus in Antarctica, where the Air New Zealand DC-10 crashed last week, killing all 257 aboard. The crash site was on the right side of the peak.

Crash probe resumes Antarctic snowstorms subsiding

SCOTT BASE, Antarctica, Dec. 3 (Agencies) — Crash investigators working in the perpetual daylight of the South Pole Sunday recovered the flight recorder and the flight deck tape recorder which they hope will provide the answer to Wednesday's crash of an Air New Zealand DC-10 which killed 257 persons.

The investigators, dropped by U.S. helicopter onto the slopes of Mt. Erebus, an active volcano, took advantage of a break in the snow storms and high winds to resume the search of the crevasse-marked slopes.

New Zealand's chief inspector of air accidents, Ron Chippindale, was in the party which found the two recorders. He left the mountain immediately with the two key pieces of evidence to catch a plane back to New Zealand.

The recorders were to be sent to the United States for analysis.

While the search was under way, an Australian airliner belonging to Qantas Airlines made the first flight over the Antarctic since Wednesday's fatal crash. The flight, which did not come near Mt. Erebus, was reported to be uneventful.

The recovery operations, stalled by bad weather for two days, resumed at 2 p.m. Sunday when a sudden improvement in weather conditions allowed U.S. helicopter pilots, who had been on call since Friday, to take to the air.

One flight took a group of New Zealand mountaineers across the mountain. The second carried crash investigators.

The teams are building a helipad on the icy slopes.

A New Zealand police team will land at Mt. Erebus Monday to begin the task of recovering and identifying the victims of the crash.

Bodies will be taken to Scott Base for identification, then flown to New Zealand.

Investigators said it was possible that only 70 bodies would be recovered.

Victims of the crash of the airliner on a sightseeing tour of the South Pole included 200 New Zealanders, 24 Japanese, 21 Americans, seven Brits, two Canadians and one French, one Swiss and one Australian.

Monday, rescue workers said they now hope to pull out more bodies than had been expected from the frozen wreckage.

Inspector Bob Mitchell, one of the first policemen at the Antarctic crash site, said reconnaissance of the wreckage indicated more bodies would be recovered than the original estimate of 50-70.

If weather conditions remain good for the next 24 hours, the first group of bodies should be removed from the wreckage Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Chippindale, discussed the crash Monday with representatives of the DC-10 manufacturer McDonnell Douglas, the engine maker General Electric and the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board.

First attack on military Two sailors killed in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico Dec. 3 (AP) — Terrorist gunmen ambushed a busload of U.S. Navy personnel on their way to work near San Juan Monday morning, killing two servicemen and wounding eight others, navy officials reported.

It was the first fatal terror attack against the U.S. Military in Puerto Rico, where pro-independence violence has mostly been limited to attacks on property. By mid-morning, two hours after the killings, no one had yet claimed responsibility.

The navy said names of the dead and wounded were being withheld until next-of-kin could be notified.

The attack occurred at 6:20 A.M. as the servicemen were riding to work at a naval communications facility in Toa Baja, 10 miles west of San Juan on Puerto Rico's north

coast, in a yellow school bus with navy markings, said Lt. Steve Chesser, public affairs officer at the navy's Roosevelt Roads Naval Base.

He said none of those on the navy bus was armed.

Police said the attackers abandoned their vehicle, a white van, not far from the scene of the attack, and apparently fled on foot. Police forces spread out through the area in search of the fleeing terrorists, a police spokesman said.

Small pro-independence groups have bombed federal facilities and branches of mainland banks in the past, but such attacks have usually occurred in the hours between midnight and dawn, and there had been no injuries until Monday. The FALN — Armed Forces for National Liberation — also has staged bombing attacks in the United States.

'One of most violent'

Kennedy blasts Shah's regime

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3 (AP) — U.S. Senator Edward M. Kennedy, who is campaigning for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination, says the 37-year reign of the deposed Shah of Iran was "one of the most violent regimes in the history of mankind."

He said the interests of the United States lie "with the Iranian people."

Kennedy, who is vying with U.S. President Jimmy Carter for the nomination, did not criticize administration handling of the four-week-old hostage crisis in an interview Sunday with a San Francisco television station.

"The Shah had the reins of power and ran one of the most violent regimes in the history of mankind — in the form of terrorism and the basic and fundamental violations of human rights, in the most cruel circumstances, to his own people," he said.

With that in mind, Kennedy said, "How do we justify ... on the one hand accepting that individual because he would like to come here and stay here with his unmet billions of dollars that he's stolen from Iran and, at the same time, say to Hispanics who are here legally that they have to wait nine years to bring their wives and their children to this country."

Kennedy centered on long-time U.S. foreign policy, saying Americans dealing with that policy "have to get their acts together."

"I think that the interests of the United States are with the Iranian people," he said.



Sen. Edward Kennedy

"I think he was looking out for one person — himself," Kennedy said of the Shah, whose arrival in the United States for medical treatment triggered the Nov. 4 takeover of the U.S. embassy in Iran. Iranians demanding return of the Shah for trial have held 50 Americans hostage since the embassy seizure.

Kennedy said there are "no simple, easy options" in the standoff but insisted under questioning by station KRON-TV's political analyst, Rollin Post, "No, I'm not saying we don't know what to do."

Earlier Sunday, Kennedy refrained from commenting on the explosive relationship between the United States and Iran. In an interview with station KNBC, he said: "I don't think looking to the past or anticipating the future enhances the opportunity for the safety and security of those hostages."

Earlier some republican presidential hopefuls had commented generally on dwindling American prestige and military strength during the stalemate: Republican Ronald Reagan has urged U.S. sanctuary for the Shah.

Generally, the candidates have supported the administrations handling of the crisis, saving their questions about past, present and future policy until after the situation is resolved.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

He sauntered into the office, flopped into the best chair, loosened his tie, took a cigarette out, lit it and, very deliberately, blew a leisurely stream of smoke: Ah, Ah, I thought. Theory time. I dropped my work, told the secretary I was out, ditto my tie — but I don't smoke.

You are aware, he said, that it was the Americans who engineered the affair of the embassy? Oh, I said, you mean the Iranians, of course. The old world weary, short laugh — of the merr who had to suffer fools somehow, the world being what it is ... No no no, he said. The Americans. Hold on to your hat, I thought. Fasten your seat belt. Please, explain, I said.

Now think hard, now, what was America's main problem before the business of the embassy? The economy, I volunteered. I think I got it, and of course here it comes. Who, he asked, had been putting pressure on the dollar? No no, he said, I will rephrase that, what will save the falling dollar? O dear me, I said, of course — a falling mark and a positively plunging yen, what else?

There, he said. Even you must see it now. See what, I said. Patiently he explained. America's need to put the Germans and the Japanese in their place. Cut off their oil. Only a few weeks. Hence the so-called "hostages" in Tehran. Ah, I said. But the proof, the proof.

Proof, he said, in Belgrade. Belgrade? I am afraid the question came out of my mouth in a strangled scream. Belgrade, he said, looking at me with something approaching pity. The men of theory against the fuddled journalist. Belgrade where the International Monetary Fund met. Only America and Britain opposed a united international approach to the currency problem.

What could the Americans do? he asked. Only one thing for it. Cut off their oil. And how this done. Nonsense in the Tehran embassy. Take everyone in sight hostage. But hold on, I said. You are not saying that all those students are really Americans.

I want you, he said patiently, not to jump to such silly conclusions. They did not look like Americans, I grant you. But, he added, Have you been listening to some of those accents? Come on, I said. Oh, we needn't take this too far. They needn't be Americans. But, riddle me this. What was Yazdi, their foreign minister doing in New York recently?

But, I said, all foreign ministers were there for the U.N. session. Of course, he said lightly, the best possible cover. And where was the good doctor educated? In America, of course, I said, but that doesn't.

And guess who would Yazdi just happen to bump into in Algiers. Brzezinski, that's who. But, I shouted, General Giap of Vietnam was there too and met old B. Is he in on it, too? And anyway, I said Yazdi has already resigned, so where does this leave our little theory. Intact, he said. Elementary procedure. Destroy the link. But it is not as simple as that.

I flicked the intercom. Dear secretary. Have just landed. Show my friend out. Translated from Ashraf Al Awaad

Japan, China to discuss economic ties

TOKYO, Dec. 3 (R) — China and Japan hold summit talks in Peking this week to discuss China's first foreign aid from a non-communist country in 30 years.

Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, who flies to Peking on Wednesday for a five-day official visit, will take a pledge for massive economic aid for China's modernization plans, foreign ministry officials said.

But the package is much less than China wanted, far more than the Soviet Union likes and may well draw criticism from Vietnam, non-communist Asian countries, the United States and Western Europe.

Ohira is to discuss Japanese cooperation in China's rebuilding program with Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and other officials on the first China visit by a Japanese prime minister since the two countries signed a peace and friendship treaty last year.

While China has already arranged about \$21.3 billion in commercial loans and credits from Japan and Europe to finance its industrialization drive, Japan plans to be the first country to provide Peking with soft loans, or foreign aid.

But leading the rush by industrialized nations to back Peking is proving difficult for Japan, which now ranks as China's major trading partner.

China sent Vice Premier Gu Mu to Tokyo in September to request \$5.5 billion in government loans for eight major projects, Japanese foreign ministry officials said.

But resistance at home among government departments and criticism abroad forced the Tokyo government to reduce sharply the amount and the number of projects.

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